

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

## SPAIN AND THE CARLISTS.



ONDON keeps up its character as the refuge of all Royalties in misfortune and Rulers beneath a cloud. It is the America of Europe—the “Bush” to which flight is taken from all revolutionised capitals. In the strictest sense of the word it is a “City of Refuge,” whose gates are day and night open to all, whether they are the victims of despotism, the many exiled by the one, or the sacrifice that despotism sometimes has to offer up to popular vengeance; in which case the refugee comes with a “discrowned head,” and a few followers, who, being in many cases the authors and instruments of their master’s tyranny, are justly made the partakers of his misfortunes. Below the rank of Royalty come ever and anon Regents and Ministers, who have outlived their party and their influence, and mingled with them those the most unfortunate of all, who, having “fetched their birth from men of Royal siege,” have inherited nothing but their rights, and who wander about the world haunted by dreams of power, of which the age refuses, for the crimes or incapacity of their race, to permit the realisation. Their brows are circled by a shadowy crown, more galling to bear than the pressure of the real diadem, and a visionary sceptre hovers perpetually before them, awakening hopes of what may be, and giving to the reality a double humiliation.

What a host of Kings and Princes have made London their refuge on their way from a fallen throne, or a stage in their progress towards one re-established or to be regained! They have come from all corners of the earth; the Old World and the New have alike sent their contribution to the list of Royal exiles and aspirants. Sable Presidents from Hayti, an Emperor from Mexico, another from Brazil, and Kings, as numerous as the phantom monarchs in *Banquo’s* glass, from France, Corsica, Portugal, Spain. Less than crowned heads we cannot condescend to count, but we give a passing mention to Miguel, to Donna Maria, to Henry of Bordeaux; we have this week to add to the list the name of Don Carlos Luis de Bourbon, Count de Montemolin, the eldest son of Don Carlos, and nephew of His Most Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh of Spain; he is about to make an attempt to overturn the Throne of Isabella Segunda, place the Crown on his own head, and convert his abstract “rights” into realities. He has been joined by the man who will be the chief instrument of his purpose if his plan is carried into action, General Cabrera, who stamped eternal disgrace on the cause of the father, and whose name is the worst possible omen for the success of that of the son. But still his chance of success is greater than, for the sake of Spain, we could wish it.

The first steps towards a movement have been taken; arms have been sent into the provinces of Spain; officers—of which for any cause or any tumult the soil is most prolific—are gathering; and a Proclamation has been issued to the people of the country, full of those magniloquent and generous promises that aspirants to a Crown always make, and as invariably violate if they become Kings. If the Spanish people have still any faith in the words of a Bourbon, then have the events of the last fifty years passed over them

in vain; but sterner teachings have often been lost when old hatreds are appealed to; and, whatever may be the issue, certain it is that the chance of a long and bloody conflict in Spain is most imminent. Let us glance at the causes that make it so.

Those who live in the midst of a settled order of society, surrounded by institutions that have become not only laws and statutes, but living portions of the national habit and feeling—who have open and free fields for the battle of opinion—who gaze daily on the wonders of the highest grade of civilisation—who travel, converse, and discuss, with the aid of science wrought to its utmost perfection, can but with extreme difficulty form an idea of what elements of civil war and violence exist in such a country as Spain. It is one monarchy, but has never been fused into one nation; each of its great divisions retains its national, or rather provincial spirit as strongly as when they formed independent kingdoms. Between the Andalusian and the Gallician there is the widest possible difference in everything except religion; and so of the rest. Nothing but a strong central Government can preserve order or fidelity; and, with a disputed title to the throne, and parties prepared to support each claimant, a strong Government is almost impossible. The only approach to it is a good military organisation, like that established by Narvaez. But the tenure of power of these statesmen of the sword seems precarious; and, when they quit the helm, all soon relapses into its former confusion. It only requires some peculiar conjunction of circumstances to rouse all the passions and rivalries that have never been extinguished.

In England we have outlived the enmities of the days when the expulsion of the Stuarts, and the accession of the House of Hanover, kindled civil war among us; but a century since, it



MADRID.—THE BUEN RETIRO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



was not impossible for an exiled Prince to claim the Throne of England, and to find thousands ready to hazard life and fortune in supporting that claim. From the Revolution of 1688 to the total extinction of the hopes of the Stuarts, in the Rebellion of 1745, was a space of nearly sixty years; during the whole of that time there existed a numerous party who never accepted the King *de facto*; and, though always decreasing, were formidable enough, at the very last, to endanger the Throne. Yet England was then a Constitutional and commercial country—its people averse to war, and not bigotted in their devotion to names and races. Let us judge from this what prospect for peace or order there is in Spain, where arms and violence are almost the recognised means of working political changes—where the people are bigotted and intense in their enmities, and, when excited, bloody, ferocious and ungovernable in their revenge? In what other country could such wretches as Cabrera and Noguera be produced? And certainly no where but in Spain could they rise to influence and command: the estimation in which they are held, notwithstanding their brutality, is a sure sign there is a spirit among the people that, to some extent, sympathises with them; they could neither lead nor command, if thousands as bad as themselves were not ready to follow and obey. Among such a race, the materials of a civil conflict always exist; nor are names and persons wanting as the rallying points.

Ferdinand died in September, 1833, leaving the Crown to his daughter Isabella; but, in doing so, he abrogated the old right of succession, which was in the male line. Thus, Don Carlos was a "pretender," with a well-defined title. He has three sons, who may each in turn inherit the right of their father; *uno avulso non deficit alter*: as long as a legitimate party can be found in Spain, there will be no want of a claimant to the Crown, to disturb the repose of those who *de facto* possess it. It must now also be remembered that Don Carlos has formally abdicated, and made over to his eldest son all his rights. Don Carlos, immediately after the death of his brother, claimed from Christina, the Regency, the Army, and the Ministers, their recognition of him as King of Spain. He never consented to the change in the law of succession made by Ferdinand in favour of his infant daughter. All the attempts made to gain his consent to it, failed. But he was as unpopular in Spain as our James the Second was during the life of his brother Charles, and was excluded from the throne without difficulty. His claim was treated with contempt, and the Regency of Christina expelled him from the kingdom. Like James the Second, he found a part of the country ready to espouse his cause, and he excited a civil war: it was protracted for several years by a combination of incapacity, ferocity, and treachery unexampled in history; so equally divided as to leave it uncertain which army was most to be despised, but ending at last in the total defeat of the Carlist cause. The Pretender fled to France, where he remained a captive at Bourges, unheard of and unpitied, till he voluntarily relinquished all his rights and claims to his son, who is now, in fact, the "Young Pretender" of Spain, undertaking a task in which his father failed. This cession of a barren claim was not an impolitic step. Don Carlos himself had "played out the play;" he had tried his fortune with no success; and there was no happy prestige connected with him, either personal or political. With a young Prince there is always hope, but Don Carlos would have met but very little favour; he was thoroughly known, and, unfortunately, he was one of those characters that do not improve on intimacy.

In the position he held during the long civil war, he must have had many opportunities of distinguishing himself. Had he possessed only average abilities and courage, he could not but have acquired some reputation; but, throughout the struggle, no one was so obscure as Carlos himself. He began with a bad character, and never redeemed it by any act of courage or policy. He had no force of mind, no decision, no daring. He was a mere cipher, trusting all to his generals, of whom he most favoured those who would go to the greatest excess of atrocity—like Cabrera. A narrow intellect and a cold heart had not been improved by his education, which was that of a bigot. Long before the death of his brother, he was thoroughly hated by the bulk of the Spanish people. Those who fought for him did so rather in defence of their old privileges, which were endangered by the progress of Liberalism and Reform under Espartero; from the spirit of mutual hatred; and the chance of pillage and plunder, a love of which is as intense in Spanish generals as Spanish brigands—there is not, in fact, any very great difference between them. The cause of the Church was linked with that of Carlos; but, towards the close of the war, even his character for piety suffered a shock: some of his private letters to the Princess de Beira were intercepted by the Christinos, and their contents proved that the champion of the clergy was a licentious hypocrite!

But the son has no such "antecedents" against him; he is young, with a reputation to win, and though there is slender hope of anything good from so wretched a stock as the Spanish branch of the Bourbons, it is almost impossible for him to display less talent than his father, so if he can gain to his side a "Spanish party," of different factions, but agreeing in that national hatred of foreign influence which baffled even the genius and power of Napoleon, the policy of the Tuileries and the Escorial may receive a check but little anticipated; the conflict once begun, may be the pretext for marching a French army across the Pyrenees; and then the real difficulties of the "Spanish marriage" will commence. May England keep out of the unworthy conflict!

### THE BUEN RETIRO, AT MADRID.

THE *Buen Retiro* (Pleasant Retreat) is one of the Public Parks of the Spanish capital. It is a large extent of ruined buildings and pretty gardens, and was laid out by the Conde Duque de Olivarez, as a seclusion for Philip IV., and in order to divert his attention from politics and his country's decay. This was within the walls of the city was devised in order to spare him the pain of quitting the "only court" and terrestrial paradise, even for a day. Here was erected a palace, and a theatre, in which the plays of Lope de Vega were acted; the former, however, was burnt by accident, when many fine pictures by Titian Velasquez perished: it was rebuilt by Ferdinand VI., and its present desolation is the work of the invaders, who selected this commanding position for a strong military post, from whence they could terrorise Madrid: then the theatre, palace, gardens, mureo, observatory, were all "vandalised."

The gardens were, however, restored by Ferdinand VII., who replanted the trees, and cleared out the large pond, *El Estanque*, on which he manoeuvred his swans and all the navy which French alliance and enmity had left to his country. He cleared the garden of thorns and brambles, and built aviaries and menageries of wild beasts; and raised Chinese pagodas, after the fashion of our George IV. At the upper end of the gardens is a mound, with a summer-house, called *El Belvedere*, and justly, as it commands a good panoramic view of Madrid. Part of the retreat is open to the public, as shown in our Illustration, wherein we see that in the costume of the company, the picturesque national dress is nearly superseded by the fashion of the North. The *reservado*, or more retired portion, is reserved for the Royal family; but the *administrador* readily grants an *aquella*, or permission to enter, to all respectable applicants.

We have selected these details from Mr. Ford's lively "Handbook of Spain." At this moment, it may be imagined that the *Buen Retiro* is a focus of fashionable gossip on the approaching Royal marriages.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

If you will remember, my data have not been confined to Paris. It has been my good fortune to discover here some events forthcoming in England, which, on their way, threw shadows before them, even at the Court of the Tuileries. My announcements having proved true, I shall not hesitate to tell you, although less confidently, what I heard yesterday from a lady of the highest rank here, and who has exalted correspondents both at Osborne House and at Windsor. She tells me that her Majesty Queen Victoria intends to begin her Royal hospitalities in London very early this year, and that, amongst other motives, there is a principal one—the same as last year—in fact, that an augmentation of her Majesty's domestic circle is to be foreseen.

A report has been abroad that the Queen of England had written to Louis Philippe. My Court informant tells me that the fact is, that the King of the French wrote to the Queen of England as soon as the Spanish marriages were about to be declared, and that her Majesty answered with that displeasure which both the statesman and as well as the friend must feel under the circumstances.

It is now palpably seen what prevented Louis Philippe visiting London as he had intended, and positively announced. What is considered in the higher and diplomatic circles as having greatly contributed, at least, to the sudden and surreptitious form in which the Spanish marriages have been settled, is the remembrance of certain past events, both by the Count de Bresson, Ambassador of France to Spain, as well as by M. Guizot, the quondam representative of France at the Court of St. James, at a most critical moment. In 1830—31 Count de Bresson was Envoy of France to Brussels, moving heaven and earth to get the Duke of Nemours made King of Belgium. His English colleague, and antagonist in the negotiation, was Mr. Bulwer, who carried the day, and Leopold ascended the throne of Belgium. On the other hand, in 1840, Lord Palmerston signed the celebrated treaty with Austria, Russia, and Prussia, without M. Guizot knowing a word of it before it was done. The present opportunity of political revenge for both parties formerly outwitted has very naturally been most eagerly seized. Of all parties in this affair, perhaps the most deeply concerned displays the greatest equanimity: I allude to the Duke de Montpensier, in his handsome person, the chief article of political barter with Spain. I saw him but four nights since, enjoying the spectacle of one of the minor theatres, with all the *poco curante* spirit of his age. He was, however, in search after wisdom. The performance of the night which attracted, and attracts still, all Paris, was the new melodrama, "The Temple of Solomon"—a spectacle which has no equal since the days of the mysteries and moralities of the middle ages; the freedom of manners exhibited, which its splendour of *mise en scene* more glaring, may be taken as a criterion of our revolutionary Parisian taste in the middle of the nineteenth century of civilisation.

We are preparing for the enjoyment of another electioneering scene in Paris; and, considering that all eyes, and the leisure of waggery, will be concentrated upon it, since it is isolated, we promise ourselves all that fun and excitement in which we, the volatiles of the human species, so much delight. This election arises from M. Berger, one of the recently chosen deputies, having been elected in two places: he gives up his Paris election, and numberless Liberals aspire to his succession. The triumphant election of M. Berger is attributed to a very singular and amusing cause. Mr. S— is a good-looking and highly educated young gentleman, the only son of a worthy tailor, who will leave him £1500 per annum; and he now disposes of £1000 to live in a refined and *recherché* manner. Mr. S— experienced great humiliation occasionally at College, from allusions of his comrades to his sartorial origin; and the antagonist of M. Berger in the election is said to have proved himself one of the most exclusive in his intercourse with him. The consequence is, that the young gentleman is a thorough-paced democrat; and, as soon as M. Berger and the rival candidate came into the field, Mr. S— called upon all the tailors in Paris to exert themselves, and make common cause against those who would cast opprobrium on their cloth. The tailors were, of course, nothing loth: their number in Paris is prodigious; and there is not an elector whose outward man does not depend upon them, or who does not owe them money. With one effort they crushed M. Berger's antagonist. I need not add that his successor must be a well dressed man.

We are about to lose one of our most distinguished and most talented visitors, Prince Poniatowsky. In Tuscany are the Prince's estates; and there the only building which has not suffered from Earthquake appears to be the reclining tower of Pisa, whose oscillations were, however, most formidable, but the deviation from the perpendicular being a part of its idiosyncrasy, it stood its trials without any palpable evil result. But the Prince's farm-houses and homesteads appear to have suffered severely, and he is obliged to leave Paris with two *libretti* in his portmanteau, upon which he is engaged by the managers, to write an opera for the Academie de Musique, and another for the Opera Comique. Excepting the great Israelite musician, Meyerbeer, the Prince is the only amateur composer whose operas have succeeded, on the stage, although many others have tried their fortune: there, like the Prince de la Moskwa, the Earl of Westmoreland, &c., &c. There will be, however, abundant compensation for the loss of this elegant Polish lion in Paris. The shortly expected arrival of Rossini will not be merely an object of musical curiosity; it will create an immense sensation in society, and lead, towards him, to that interminable display in which they delight, on the part of the authorities as well as of the artistic world. Whilst his new opera, "Robert Bruce," is fast advancing in its *mise en scene* at the Academie, the handsome Mlle. Olympe Pelissier, Rossini's new wife, is most minutely and pathetically chronicling all the words, movements, and aspirations of the great Maestro. Her letters are either published, or pass daily from hand to hand in society. It is said that "the musical Hercules" of Italy, who after his many feats and immortal labours had wooed the muse of Silence in his Bolognese retreat, now led in the silken strings of his Omphale, endures a terrible struggle betwixt new love, and new glory, and old habits of quiet enjoyment, and *il dolce niente far*, to all Italians the perfection of sublimity happiness.

#### FRANCE.

Paris continues in a state of agitation upon the subject of the proposed marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta of Spain. On the one hand it is asserted that there is no real difficulty in the way of the marriage; whilst, on the contrary, some journalists confidently predict that it will never take place. Various days for the departure of the Duke have been fixed. The latest report was that he would leave Paris on Wednesday or Thursday for Spain, proceeding by sea to Valencia, the country of Cabrera, which would imply no dread of the partisans of that remarkable man. The Duke de Nemours is to accompany his brother. Alexandre Dumas will, it is said, accompany the Duke de Montpensier to Madrid, and be present at all the ceremonies on the occasion of the Royal marriage.

In part of our impression last week we announced the escape of the Count de Montemolin, the eldest son of Don Carlos, from Bourges. It was at first supposed that it was Don Carlos himself. Cabrera had also escaped, and both these individuals have arrived in London.

It appears from the recital of the *Presse* that on the 14th instant, the Prince's carriage left Bourges, with two persons of his suite. An hour after, the Prince mounted his horse, accompanied by his *escort*. On getting outside the town he put his horse to a gallop, when his *escort*, who were accustomed to see him do so and then return, slowly followed, and soon lost sight of him. On their inquiring right and left, the gendarmes were told that he had been seen taking the direction of a neighbouring chateau, which he was in the habit of visiting. Some time having elapsed, the *escort* saw the carriage return with a third person. Perceiving that it was the Prince, they resumed with the carriage the road back to Bourges, and reported his due return to the Archbishop's palace, his residence. The Prefect went and paid him a visit next morning, but was told that he was unwell, and the Prefect did not insist on seeing him. On Wednesday, the 16th, the Prefect paid him another visit, at ten in the morning, insisted somewhat more on seeing him, and was assured that the Prince was asleep. The Prefect, who was rather displeased, but afraid of being wanting in attention to his prisoner, again left, saying that he should return at four, and insist on seeing the Prince. He was, however, spared this other mortification by the Chamberlain, who waited on the Prefect at half-past three, and informed him that his Royal master was off, that he had an advance of forty-eight hours, and that there was thus no chance of overtaking him. The Chamberlain, of course, declined mentioning the road the Prince had taken. Don Carlos's son is said to have dined, the day before he thus took French leave of his French gaol, at the Prefect's, when he expressed himself in strong language respecting the Queen of Spain's impending marriage, and declared that he should protest with all his might against it. The words he used would appear to have excited some suspicion in the Prefect's mind.

The Count de Montemolin has issued the following proclamation, which, however, is very similar to a document issued by him about a year ago:—

"Spaniards, my dignity and my feelings made it a duty in me to wait the *dénouement* which I now see, without astonishment, taking place in Spain. I wished, besides, to hold to what I announced to you in my manifesto of the 23rd May, 1845. I then made known to you my principles; I told you that I had no other desire than to withdraw our country from the abyss into which she was plunged, to bring about a lasting reconciliation between all parties, and to give to the nation the peace and happiness of which it had so much need, and which it so well merits. The results have not coincided with my efforts, and your hopes have been disappointed.

Your duty and my word impose upon us new efforts for the accomplishment of the mission which is confided to us.

"That moment is arrived, Spaniards, which I was so anxious to avoid at the expense of so many sacrifices on your side and on mine. It would be an injury to yourselves, and a source of regret to me, if your efforts on the present occasion were not to correspond with the expectation of Europe. I make no distinction of parties. I see in you only Spaniards, capable of contributing with me in a powerful degree to the grand object which Divine Providence has reserved for me. I make an appeal to all of you, I place my hopes in all, and I entertain no doubt of any of you. The cause which I represent is a just one; no obstacle should be allowed to stand in its way. The result is certain. I am confident, therefore, that, full of zeal, activity, and courage, you will hasten to respond to the appeal which I now make to you. I desire and charge you not to regard the past. The era which is about to commence must not resemble the present.

"Concord must be re-established between all parties in Spain. Let there be an end of hatred, outrage, and all evils. Institutions suitable to the times in which we live; the holy religion of our ancestors; the free course of justice; security for property; and a cordial fusion of parties, will guarantee to you the happiness which you so ardently sigh for.

"I will accomplish what I promise and offer to you, and at the moment of triumph nothing will be more agreeable to me than to find that there have been neither conquerors nor vanquished. I thank you for your sufferings in my cause,

for your constancy, and for your affection. Admiring you for your courage and for your high deeds, I shall know how to reward them on the field of battle.

(Signed)

"CARLOS LUIS."

The *Presse* devotes nearly three of its columns to an attempt to show that there is nothing in the treaty of Utrecht which can be construed into an impediment to the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta. It contends that the only object of the treaty of Utrecht was the separation of the two crowns, so that the King of France could not at the same time be King of Spain, but that there was nothing in it which could prevent other members of the Bourbon family from inheriting the Crown of Spain.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* states, on what he deemed excellent authority, that King Louis Philippe wrote from La Ferté Vidame, on Friday (last week), to her Majesty Queen Victoria, a deprecatory letter of twelve pages, in which he detailed the progress of the Montpensier marriage, and described it as a matter long resolved on. He, of course, prayed his august ally to acquiesce in the match, and concluded by expressing his intense anxiety to learn the views and the resolve of the British Cabinet. This letter produced very serious disapprobation among his Majesty's advisers.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes a letter dated Toulon, 17th inst., stating that the corvette store-ship *Egerie* is about to sail for Bourbon and Mayotte with a million of francs in specie, stores, and ammunition. It was concluded, from the sailing of the *Egerie*, that the expedition against Madagascar was about to be carried into effect. Joseph Henri, the regicide, had arrived at Toulon, but in so exhausted a state that it was found necessary to carry him to the boat which was to convey him to the galleys.

#### SPAIN.

We have already stated that the intended Royal marriages were announced to the Cortes on the 14th inst., by the President of the Council. Our readers, however, will no doubt like to be acquainted with the exact form of the announcement, and the mode in which it was received. The Message presented separately to both Chambers was as follows:—

"Her Majesty the Queen has ordered me to inform the Cortes, agreeably to the terms of the 47th Article of the Constitution, that, after a long and attentive examination of the measure most conducive to the welfare of the Monarchy and her own happiness, she had resolved to marry her august cousin, the Infante Don Francisco de Assis Maria de Bourbon. Her Majesty also ordered me to make known to the Cortes at the same time, that her Royal Highness the Infanta Luisa Fernanda de Bourbon, her august sister, and immediate heiress to the Crown, had, with the consent and sanction of her Majesty the Queen, resolved to marry his Royal Highness Prince Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duke de Montpensier. Her Majesty hopes that those unions will efficaciously contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the Monarchy, as also to her own happiness and that of her august sister; and she flatters herself that the Cortes of the kingdom, who have given so many proofs of their affection and adhesion to the Throne, and of the interest they feel in the glory and prosperity of the nation, and the consolidation of its institutions, will concur in such consoling hopes, and pray the Almighty to realise them promptly, by opening for Spain a new era of peace, concord, and happiness."

Shortly after the Ministers entered, Senor Isturiz approached the President's chair, said a few words, bowed, and ascended the tribune. He took from his *portefeuille* a paper, and, in a tremulous voice, though he tried to make his enunciation as imposing as possible, read the above decree relating to the Queen's contracting marriage with the Infante Don Francisco de Assis. It was read amidst the most profound silence; but people actually held their breath when he came to the second part, in which he announced that her Royal Highness the Infanta Dona Luisa Fernanda had also determined, with the approbation of the Queen, to contract marriage with his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, youngest son of his Majesty the King of the French. As soon as the name of the French Prince was heard, either the hired applauders forgot their lesson and returned to their natural instinct, or they were overpowered by the adverse party, for a general hiss broke forth from all the public galleries, and a voice or two were heard. The movement was at once and effectually checked by the President. At the first sound of his bell, silence was restored.

As soon as Isturiz, who trembled in the tribune like an aspen, returned to his place on the Ministerial bench, Senor Orense, the only Progressist Deputy in the Chamber, stood up and put the following question:—"Senor President, I ask permission to be allowed to put a question to the head of her Majesty's Cabinet." The President bowed assent. Senor Orense then said, "In consequence of the communication just made by the President of the Council, relative to the marriage of her Royal Highness, I beg to be informed whether it is the determination that the marriage of the Infanta, the immediate successor to the Crown, is to take place as soon as her Majesty shall have issue, or whether it is to take place at the same time?"

Senor Isturiz rose and said, "The marriage of her Royal Highness the Infanta, the immediate successor to the Crown, will take place simultaneously with that of her Majesty."

A suppressed groan, or rather a deep sigh, pervaded the assembly as soon as this announcement was made.

The diplomatic box was crowded. The Duke of Glucksberg, First Secretary, and one or two *attachés* of the French Embassy, were present. General Flores had also a seat in the box. Neither the English, Belgian, nor Danish Ministers were present.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 16th contains the address of the Senate presented to the Queen at the Palace. M. Miraflores pronounced a discourse on the occasion, felicitating her Majesty on the double marriage. The Queen replied in the following terms:—

"SENATORS,—I receive with deep emotion your felicitations on my marriage with my august cousin, and on that of my dear sister with the illustrious Duke de Montpensier. On this occasion, I have not consulted merely internal happiness and domestic felicity, but also the prosperity of the nation. Gentlemen, I am grateful for this new proof of your loyalty and attachment to my person."

The same number contains, in the following terms, the official announcement of the quotation of Spanish Funds on the Paris Bourse:—"We are enabled to announce that the Judicial Chamber of Paris has received orders from the French Government to quote on the Bourse the Three per Cents."

A protest against the marriage of the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier has been forwarded by Prince Enrique to the Presidents of the two Chambers, Don Enrique has submitted this document as a member of the Royal Family of Spain, and, as such, interested in the question of the eventual succession to the Throne, secured to his family by the Constitution, in case of the failure of direct issue from the daughters of Ferdinand VII. He protests against the rights about to be acquired, at the expense of the family of the Infante, his father, by the house of Orleans, in consequence of the marriage of the Infanta Maria Luisa with the Duke de Montpensier. The protest is, it appears, founded on the fundamental law of Philip V., by which the Princes of the House of Orleans, and their descendants, are excluded from the Throne of Spain; as well as on the 47th article of the Constitution.

The discussion respecting the proposed Royal marriages commenced on the 17th instant. At half-past one the Ministers took their seats, and soon after, the President stated that a document, bearing the signature of his Royal Highness the Infante Don Enrique de Bourbon, had just been handed to him, and that it was about to be read. Several Members wished to speak, but they were stopped by the Secretary, M. Nocedal, who read the Infante's protest. Immediately after, the President of the Council, M. Isturiz, exclaimed, with deep emotion, "I deplore that this document should have been read to this Chamber; but declare that I know of nobody, however exalted, who has a right to oppose the Queen's constitutional will. The Chamber will now proceed as it may think proper." M. Pacheco begged leave to put a question to the President of the Council, which was, whether, on the occasion of the Queen's and the Infanta's marriages, any diplomatic notes had been exchanged between her Government and any foreign agent accredited at her Court? M. Isturiz answered:—

"I hesitate not to gratify the Honourable Member's curiosity. The British Minister at her Majesty's Court has addressed three notes to her Majesty's Government on the question, but he has written them without any formal instructions from his Government; and since her Royal Highness the Infanta's marriage has been officially announced, he has declared to the Spanish Government that he should cease his official communications with it until the arrival of further instructions from England."

The President then said that the projected address in reply to the Queen's message was under discussion, when M. Pastor Diaz dwelt for above an hour on the dangers Spain would be exposed to in consequence of the Infanta's marriage with the Duke de Montpensier, and above all on England's hostility to it. The President of the Council replied, declaring that the Spanish nation was a free and independent one; that in such momentous questions it illuited it to care for the influence of France or England, and that it had acted freely and spontaneously.

On the 18th inst. the Chamber of Deputies adopted unanimously, with the exception of one vote—159 to 1—the Address in reply to the Message from the Queen.

The *Gaceta* notifies that the Pope has granted the licences demanded for the marriages of the Queen and her sister.

#### EGYPT.

The following interesting items of news are contained in a letter from Alexandria, dated Sept. 9:—

His Highness Ibrahim Pacha is living quietly at his palace on the Nile, near Cairo, pursuing his favourite occupation of the direction of his farms, selling the produce yielded by them, and thereby accumulating money. His Highness still talks about his travels in Europe; and, now that he has had time to ponder quietly over what he has seen, and compare the impressions made upon him by the different countries he has seen, it is very satisfactory to Englishmen to hear his Highness pass the warmest eulogiums on Great Britain, its institutions, and its industry. His Highness has said that England is far advanced of the other Powers, and is making rapid strides onwards, whilst the latter are very slow in their progress.

Researches are still being carried on in various parts of Egypt for fossil mines, and some small quantities of an inferior quality of coal have been discovered in the upper country, near to the town of Kenah. The reports of the English engineers employed in these researches are not favourable. However, since Ibrahim Pacha's return from England, he has taken great interest in them, and Mehemet Ali evinces great anxiety for success, so that the works are being pushed on with vigour. The opinion expressed by many geologists is, however, that the soil of Egypt, and the surrounding desert, is not adapted for the formation of coal, and that this fossil will never be found in sufficient quantity to defray the expenses of working it.

#### THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The ship *Plover*, which has just arrived from China, has brought us Cape of Good Hope papers of a fortnight later date than those last received. It appears from them that the marauding parties of Kaffirs who, for the last two or three months, have caused so much mischief in the frontier districts, were nearly, if



not altogether expelled, and that a sufficient number of men had arrived to prevent their return, if properly distributed and kept on the alert. Whatever operations may be undertaken beyond the boundary, the colonists must be made to feel secure against such incursions, as they not only consume the produce of industry, but stop the machine itself. Besides the ravages of the enemy, the frontier colonists were suffering greatly from drought, followed by diseases amongst the cattle, and much loss, at a critical season, among the sheep. Another evil of a wasting nature had also fallen upon them, arising from the war itself and partly from the weakness and death of draught cattle, namely, the excessive high price of provisions.

#### THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

New York Papers to the 2nd inst., have reached us by the packet *James*, which has arrived at Deal. They do not contain anything of consequence relative to the United States, but the advices from Mexico are important.

The steamer *M'Kim* arrived at New Orleans on the 23rd August, with dates from Point Isabel to the 17th, and from Camargo to the 13th. She brought one hundred volunteers on the sick list. General Wm. O. Butler was confined to his tent at Point Isabel, by sickness. The taking of China, 60 miles above Camargo, by McCulloch and his 75 Rangers, on the 5th of August, is confirmed. Seguin, with 100 mounted Mexicans took flight from the town, which contains 700 inhabitants. There were 300 regulars at Camargo on the 9th, ready to start for Monterey.

The volunteers were pouring in. General Taylor arrived on the 9th with his staff. Bayle Peyton also arrived on the 9th. A grand review of the troops took place, and it is said Taylor expressed himself in terms of admiration of their discipline. Duncan's battery and McCulloch, with a portion of his men, left Camargo on the 12th, in the direction of Monterey.

The steamer *Arab* arrived off Vera Cruz on the 15th of August, with Santa Anna on board. He immediately placed himself at the head of the movement in that department. The departments of Puebla and Mexico have declared for Santa Anna, and Paredes has been taken prisoner. The revolt at the capital was headed by General Salas. Before Santa Anna left Havannah, he took letters from General Campbell to Commander Connor, and avowed himself, in reply to some inquiries as to his intentions, as follows: "If the people of my country are for war, then I am with them, but I would prefer peace."

News had been received in Mexico that Monterey and California had been taken by one of the vessels of the United States squadron. Another account says that all California has yielded to the Americans!

A letter dated at Vera Cruz, August 16, says that advices have been received by express of the formal annexation of California to the United States; that is, the United States forces have taken possession of California. This news came to the British Consulate at Vera Cruz.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

The following is an extract of a letter received at Lloyds:—"Auckland, N.Z., 25th April.—The Governor and the squadron are still in the south, and we have had no intelligence of their movements for nearly two months. Report says that the troops have been engaged with the natives in driving them off the disputed land on the Hutt. In the north, hostilities are confined to the native tribes at war with each other. Several engagements have taken place within thirty miles of Auckland, and it behoves Government to watch narrowly their movements. We have not by any means a sufficient force in the colony; from 2000 to 3000 men will be required before the Government can exercise authority over the aboriginal inhabitants. The colonists here are anxiously looking for reinforcements from England."

#### INDIA.—THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The fortnightly Calcutta mail has arrived, with letters and papers to the 7th ultimo.

A variety of reports were in circulation respecting the unsettled state of affairs on the north-west frontier. The Sikhs, it is said, are determined to re-organise their army, but several of the Hill tribes are already so dissatisfied, that it is expected they will refuse to submit. Under these circumstances, the Maharajah's Government has, it is said, already generally solicited that the British army may remain at Lahore for a longer period than that originally fixed by the Governor-General.

The intelligence from Hyderabad states that the Nizam has been compelled to solicit the advice and assistance of the Resident. The expulsion of the Rohillas had at length been determined upon, and the Resident having taken matters into his own hands, the refractory Zemindars have submitted, with the exception of the tributary Zemindar of Gudwal, against whom the troops of the contingent will be employed.

The stoppage of the Mauritius Joint-Stock Bank took place on the 17th of June. A call on the shareholders for the remainder of the unpaid capital would, it was believed, enable the Bank to resume business. The credit of the Mauritius Commercial Bank was not in the least affected.

The reports from the indigo districts have been, without exception, unfavourable.

#### CHINA.

The most important event that has occurred, has been a riot at Canton, of a more than usually serious description. The slowness of its origin only shows the intractable spirit of the mob, and their ripe malignancy towards the English. Between five and six o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 8th July, an English merchant, an old resident in China, was passing along the street leading from the American factories to Chungwo, or Mingqua's Hong, when he was impeded by a crowd of idle Chinese, such as are generally to be found loitering about in that neighbourhood. One of them he pushed out of his way, upon which the Chinaman first struck him, then threw a stone at him, and afterwards ran away. He was pursued and caught near Mingqua's Hong; and, having been dragged inside, was bound to a post until information of what had occurred was sent to the British Consul. In the meantime, however, the man contrived to escape, but was a second time caught by another foreign resident, and brought back to the Hong. A crowd now began to gather outside, and, believing themselves sufficiently powerful to wreak their vengeance on the foreigners, they forced open the gates of the Hong, rescued the man, and stoned the foreigners who had taken refuge in the house. The mob, which had by this time greatly increased, now began to batter the doors and windows with stones, bricks, &c., and attempted to fire the building by throwing in crackers and other lighted materials. This state of matters continued until about half-past seven, P.M., when it was decided to throw open the gates of the American Gardens, where the greater portion of the foreign residents had collected with fire-arms. They divided themselves into companies, with each a commander. One division faced towards Old China-street, while another marched round to the front of Mingqua's Hong. The mob, having previously over-mastered and driven off the Chinese police, stood their ground in China-street and beyond Mingqua's Hong, and sent a perfect storm of stones and bricks at their opponents, who returned the compliment with a volley of balls. This had the effect of clearing the place, and the mob moved off, leaving, according to the most probable account, four dead, and ten or twelve wounded; though the numbers are variously given, the highest being thirteen killed, and twenty wounded. In the proclamation of the Chinese magistrate Sz, the casualties are stated to have been three killed, and six wounded. On the other side, three persons were hurt, one, a Parsee, rather severely. When the fray became serious, information was given to the Chinese authorities, by whom a body of soldiers and armed police was sent, and they were now very useful in clearing the streets; but their influence only began to be felt when the foreigners had proved themselves more than a match for the rabble. To guard against another attack, the foreign community patrolled the streets during the night. In the meantime, assistance had been sent from Whampoa. Captain Steen Bille having fortunately chanced to be at Canton, dispatched an express for a party of the sailors and marines of the Danish frigate under his command, who arrived in boats, in tow of the *Corsair* steamer; messages were likewise sent to the English and American merchant vessels, so that, in the morning, the foreigners mustered in great force, sufficient at all events to keep their assailants in check. The mob, however, remained quiet, probably thinking they had had enough the previous evening, and that, with such reinforcements, they would fare still worse, were they to try a second encounter; for, though threats of vengeance were rife, and foreigners next day were hooted and insulted as they passed along the streets, there has not since been any further outbreak.

#### IRELAND.

##### DISTRESS AND IMPENDING FAMINE.

There have been meetings in various parts of Ireland, at which lamentable accounts have been given of the scarcity of food and the prevalence of distress. The Dublin Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says:—"The entire country is in motion. In all directions the gentry are assembling, in the hope of devising measures to avert the impending famine, and to save the country from the terrible evils by which we are threatened. It is no longer necessary to enter into details of distress. Universally it is admitted that, within a few weeks, millions of our population will be totally destitute of food; and the question everywhere for consideration is, how is employment to be provided with the least degree of positive loss to the owners of the soil."

"This day (Monday last) there are accounts of some very important meetings, including one at Cahirciveen, where Mr. O'Connell attended, and took part in the proceedings at the Extraordinary Presentment Sessions; and one in the county of Limerick, where Lord Montagu stated his views upon the alarming condition of the country, expressing it as his opinion that the Labour Rate Act was quite inadequate to the exigency, and that Parliament ought to be called together. The necessity of a speedy assembling of Parliament is enforced in almost every meeting in the country."

"The proceedings of the various meetings exhibit in the most striking manner the awful position of the country, and of the landed proprietors."

A deputation from the county of Cork recently waited upon Lord John Russell, at his house in Chesham-place. The deputation were received by his Lordship and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The interview lasted for an hour and a half. His Lordship and the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a patient hearing to each member of the deputation, and appeared not only disposed and anxious to hear their statements respecting the condition of the county, but also to receive any hints they were prepared to offer respecting future and more permanent legislation. A memorial detailing the prevalence of distress in Cork, and suggesting the remedies applicable to its relief, was then read.

Lord J. Russell, in reply, read a paper before him, describing the nature of the measures which have just passed through Parliament, which he thought would be sufficient to meet the present emergency. He acknowledged they had no power of compelling Presentment Sessions to pass works, but he did not think, under the present state of the country, they would attempt to refuse them; for such sessions were not only responsible to the Government for the faithful discharge of their duty, but they were subject to a higher responsibility, that of the country demanding such works. His Lordship was deeply, very deeply, sensible to the permanently distressed social condition of the country; he acknowledged

that the measures just passed were not calculated to meet it, and promised that the subject should receive the earliest and deepest consideration of the Government during the next session of Parliament. There were subjects of great difficulty to be encountered in legislating for a country circumstanced as Ireland was. Those lands in the hands of Government might be at once improved, but the case was different with respect to those that were the property of individuals. Still his Lordship did not shrink from the necessity or duty of Government interfering, even in such cases as these; neither did he deny, that while property had its owners and rights, that such ownership and rights should not be allowed to interfere with the operations intended to develop the resources of the soil and improve the social condition of the people.

The Rev. Mr. Gibson directed the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the rule of the Lords of the Treasury, requiring that the wages in connexion with relief works shall be 2d. a day under the general wages of the district.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the rule on the principles of political economy, and referred to cases where harvest work had been interfered with, and also to the case of men leaving work on the Shannon, where they were receiving 1s. 6d. a day, for 10d. a day on relief work.

Mr. Gibson replied, that if it were the opinion of English gentlemen that 10d. was a sufficient daily remuneration for an Irish labourer, God help the people!

The Chancellor: God forbid we should think so; I merely mention 10d. as a high rate of wages in the country. I think the wages should be improved; and the minute of the Lords of the Treasury requiring that the wages should be 2d. under the standard of the country is not the law, and if necessary it may be modified.

**THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, a letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, in which he speaks of the frightful prospect of famine and pestilence, and says that the plan of the Government for providing employment through the medium of public works, would not be sufficient to afford relief. After enumerating several plans of the Government, the letter thus concludes:—"How delighted I should be to be able with any prospect of success to propose that the gentry in each locality in Ireland should appoint a delegation of their number to meet together in Dublin, without delay, in order to organise the best plans for obtaining Government and local relief, during the impending calamities of famine and pestilence, and to embody in practical form their suggestions to Parliament for laws suited to the emergency. The first duty of such a meeting as I allude to would be to address the Ministry, and, if necessary, the Crown itself, to call together, without delay, the Parliament: such a demand, coming from such a body, would be irresistible. When the Parliament met, the influence of such a body as I describe would necessarily be all-powerful, and every hope would arise that an effectual plan for relief of the people of this magnificent island would be realised. I may be sneered at by some, and laughed at by others, for making such a proposal. It will be said that what I want is an Irish Parliament, and I confess that there would be some remote resemblance to an Irish Parliament in such an assemblage; but there would be none which a British statesman need apprehend, or the most timid anti-Repealer object to. There are other topics which I would wish to submit to the Association, but, for the present, I postpone them. Let me, however, conjure the gentry of Ireland seriously to reflect that, unless they adopt some plan to make their weight and importance felt by the Government, the English plan of out-door relief, in its worst form, will be almost insensibly communicated to Ireland, and their estates not only burdened, but actually confiscated. In the mean time, let the Repeal Association continue its exertions—let it accumulate documents for the discussion on the Repeal question in the next session of Parliament. No rational man can object to such a discussion in the British Parliament; neither can there be the slightest shadow of a doubt that the Union had worked badly for Ireland. Before the present distress, it was proved, on the ever-memorable Devon commission, that the agricultural population of Ireland, being seven-eighths of the entire, endured more misery than any other people in Europe. Perhaps, now that it is ascertained beyond any controversy that our plan for working out the restoration of the Irish Parliament is purely and undeviatingly peaceable, there may be such an accession to our strength as would render the Repeal inevitable."

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT.**—Colonel Westera and Mr. Palmer Doolin, of Shilrow, left Scaravogue House at an early hour on Monday for the purpose of partridge shooting. About one o'clock, by some accident, Colonel Westera's gun exploded, sending its contents through the lungs of Mr. Doolin, who happened to be standing close to him. Mr. Doolin survived but one hour. The deceased gentleman was a magistrate of King's County, and very generally esteemed. Immediately after Mr. Doolin had expired, an inquest was held on his remains. When the inquiry had been concluded, the Jury, without a moment's hesitation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and exonerated Colonel Westera from all blame in the deplorable transaction, by which he lost a valued and attached friend. The Coroner who held an inquest on the remains of the deceased had been speaking to him only three hours before. His afflicted wife and three little children, whom he left in the morning in happiness and peace, never saw his return.

**REMEDIAL MEASURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.**—Several Government steamers are now employed in conveying Indian corn, biscuit, and other provisions, to divers Irish ports, to be placed under the charge of the Government Commissioners, for the relief of the people. In addition to this, Her Majesty's steamer *Comet*, Captain Johnstone, has been sent to Ireland with money. She arrived at Cork, and, having delivered some of her specie to the Branch Bank of Ireland, proceeded from Cork to Tralee, Limerick, Galway, Westport, and Sligo, distributing the money at the various branch banks of Ireland, for the relief of the distressed inhabitants.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Poor monkey! how wilt thou do for a father?—SHAKESPEARE.

In our last we spoke of the sport at the great Northern Olympic Games—at the least of so much of it as the occasion permitted us to deal with. With the race for the St. Leger, indeed, the cream was skimmed: the Cup has sadly fallen off in flavour—from Imperial tokay, in fact, to the smallest of small swipes. They contemplate giving it a better zest next season; but our affair is with the present tense. Having disposed of Doncaster Races in their character of a great popular festival . . . . .

Next comes the reckoning; when the banquet's o'er.

Somebody somewhere says, it is not on account of their abstract worth that "Gil Blas," "Don Quixote," "Robinson Crusoe," "Gulliver's Travels," and such like works, are so especially and exclusively valued; but because they are the first of a class. This is, or should be, a great encouragement to the quill-driver to look out for new material. He may never hope to rival Swift or De Foe, mayhap; but to follow them at ever so respectful a distance, should satisfy the modern day-labourer in letters. Now, when Banyan went to the figurative for characters for his great moral Epic, we may conclude he had better reasons for so doing than the want of actual persons in similar perplexities to furnish his machinery. But his subject would not allow of the admixture of anything familiar. Not so ours; for National Sports are necessarily of the people—popular—vernacular—vulgar. Thus we are justified in putting on the scene personages that, albeit not wanting in intrinsic raciness, would be the opprobrium of the philosopher, and scouted from the hexameters of the poet.

For this cause, we make no scruple about introducing the reader to a recently organised order of chivalry—the Knights of the Ring. Not that legs are absolute novelties, but forasmuch as they are constantly getting up something new. Behold them, then, in solemn conclave, what time the St. Leger had counted some twelve hours after its catastrophe—(scene, the Rooms, Doncaster)—a period when comes the reckoning. . . . .

Lo! here is the metamorphosis of Mammon. Thrift, Prudence, Discretion, Probity, Honour, Honesty, all pushed from their stools by the mocking Fiend of Gain—in whose hands is seen the gold she has but now gathered already turned to dross! You are, happily, a novice at these rites; we will be your guide—and friend, too, if this our example be to you for a precept. In strong relief, in this Babel of the *sacra fames*, stand forth two striplings: they represent two instances—"The one is winning and the other losing." "I've got six monkeys to receive of you," says the one. "Oh no, only six ponies!" replies the other. Know ye the meaning of these "rascal counters?" Not you; how, indeed, should you? A "monkey," then, in the slang of the ring, is £500; a pony, £25. Three thousand pounds! there's a sum: you "wouldn't" have given it for a wilderness of monkeys." Yet here is a passage in the life of a pleasure-seeker which we ourselves witnessed within a little week. A fortune bartered and bargained away in a villainous vocabulary. . . . . Seriously, why is the economy of human life literally made game of by our Legislature? We are the backbone advocates of all manly sports and exercises; the earnest friends of all that promotes good-fellowship and brotherly love. But to this incubus—the Ring—the heavy disengagement of our great national pastime, the Turf—we are the uncompromising foes. Why is legging the only species of gambling recognised by the tacit sanction of the law? Because of its comparative insignificance? The *Home Secretary* had never a favourite "nobbled," perhaps, or the legs would not be so justly upon velvet. It is a pity—it is more than that, it is a shame, and a reproach, that no man can venture to keep a race-horse in these days without counting on certain robbery one way or other, and always from the same source. The moment a fine young English gentleman makes his appearance on the turf, the legs, as one man, are "up and at him." We never see such a victim going forth to the slaughter without sighing—

Poor monkey! what wilt thou do for a father?

#### AQUATICS.

**LETT AND COOMBS.**—On Wednesday a sculler's match for £25 a side, came off between F. Lett, of Lambeth, and T. Coombs, of Vauxhall (brother to the Champion), the course being from Battersea to Hammersmith. This match, from the well-known merits of the men, excited much interest. This is the fourth time that these men have been pitted against each other. At four o'clock the men proceeded to their stations at Battersea-bridge. Lett having won the toss, took the sixth arch from the Surrey side, and Coombs the seventh. The word being given, a rapid and even start was effected. Lett soon drawing very slightly ahead, Coombs keeping very wide of his man, and taking the round of the bay at Cremorne. The water in this reach was rather "lumpy," the wind blowing from the southward, and both boats seemed to take a little water. Both men worked hard; and on Coombs coming over from the Middlesex shore, and putting on fresh steam when off the White Hart, he fairly breast his man, and with another effort passed him, when the race appeared over, for Lett dropped rapidly astern, Coombs increasing his distance up to Hammersmith, and winning by 200 yards. Lett attributes his defeat to having shipped water in the early part of the race; but Coombs rowed gallantly, and earned his victory well and dearly.

#### TATTERSALL'S.

**MONDAY.**—Too much time was taken up by the Town Settling for the Doncaster Races to admit of any extensive transactions on coming events; enough business, however, was done to enable us to submit a short quotation of prices:—

CESAREWITCH.		
30 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes	40 to 1 agst Sorella (t)	
2000 Even on the Field agst 25		
1000 to 20 laid agst Sir Tatton Sykes winning the Grand Duke Michael, Cambridgehire, and Cesarewitch.		
DERBY.		
8 to 1 agst Van Trump (t af- wards off)	30 to 1 agst Cassandra colt	40 to 1 agst Mathematician (taken)
18 to 1 — Epirote	35 to 1 — Old Port	40 to 1 — Crozier
25 to 1 — Sis to Cobweb (t)	40 to 1 — Bingham (t)	50 to 1 — Allertonian (t)
	40 to 1 — Gabbler	
OAKS.		
16 to 1 agst Miami (t)		

**THURSDAY.**—If what was done this afternoon be a sample of the business to be transacted on the Cesarewitch, the books will be on a very small scale: layers and backers were equally scarce; and the investments were barely sufficient to admit of the following quotation:—

CESAREWITCH.		
15 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes (t)	25 to 1 agst The Hero	40 to 1 agst Montreal colt
20 to 1 — Sting	35 to 1 — Sorella	50 to 1 — Terrier (t)
	1000 to 40 each agst Sting and Sorella.	
DERBY.		
9 to 1 agst Van Trump	6000 to 200 agst Cassandra colt (t)	
18 to 1 — Epirote	2000 to 30 — Wild Boy (t)	

#### THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO JERSEY.

[The following verses, beautifully printed upon white satin, were presented to her Majesty on her recent visit to Jersey, and were most graciously received.]

Bring hither a garland all freshly green,  
Meet for the brow of our British Queen;  
Throw flowers abroad and scatter them round,  
Till the earth round her footsteps seem fairly ground;  
And the young—the lovely—the pure—the fair,  
Whose hearts are unstained by a breath of care,  
Let them circle round to hail, to bless,  
Our Queen in matron loveliness!

And the aged, they of the silvery hair,  
Make room for them, for they come with prayer;  
They have learnt that shadows may darkly fall,  
On the very gems of a Coronet;  
They know in the heart's unfathomed cell,  
There are thoughts unseen by the world, that dwell;  
Therefore they ask, that our God may be  
As a Rock of Refuge O Queen to thee!

And the mourners who bring but a broken heart,  
Let them bear in the joy of this day a part;  
What, though but tears they may give to thee,  
Dew drops cling ever round fragrantancy!  
And for every joy to see thee stand  
On the sea-girt shore of our little land,  
Our eyes grow dim—our hearts beat high,  
As we welcome thee all faithfully!

We greet thee thus a rejoicing throng,  
We greet thee all, with a choral song,  
Feeble and strong—young men and old,  
Maidens and matrons—the weak, the bold;  
All in one heart, to day we stand,  
Thy island subjects, a faithful band;  
To ask that the pearl of price may gem,  
With God's own peace thy diadem!

PERSONNE—(Author of "The Lays of the Sea.")

St. Helier's, Jersey.

#### DEATH OF THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH, COMMODORE OF THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

It is this week our painful duty to record the death of this much respected nobleman; and we are enabled to append a faithful likeness of the noble Earl in the costume of the K.Y.S.; copied from the Portrait painted by Mr. Charles Gregory for the inhabitants of Cowes, and which, some few months back, was placed in the Town Hall, as a testimony of the universal respect and esteem in which his Lordship was held by the inhabitants. The melancholy event took place on board his Lordship's brigantine yacht, the *Azzurra*, at thirty-seven minutes past four o'clock of the 5th inst., in the Bay of Vigo. The intelligence was brought to



Southampton by the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamer, *The Queen*, Captain Thomas Russell, jun., which arrived on the 16th; and, in the course of the following day, the melancholy tidings were conveyed to his Lordship's afflicted family. The event has cast a gloom over the whole island, in which his Lordship's benevolent feelings and beneficial example have been for a long number of years most sensibly felt and appreciated; and when the melancholy tidings reached Cowes, many of the shops were closed. All the yachts at rendezvous have since displayed their flags half mast high, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased nobleman. This has been followed by the various steam-packets between the opposite coast and the Isle of Wight, as also from the flag-poles of the various Consulates and private individuals along both shores of the Medina, and by the yachts of the neighbouring Clubs of Southampton and Hyde.

The late Earl was a man of unbounded charity, accessible to all; and a general peace-maker, whether on the Magisterial bench, in the Royal Yacht Squadron, or among his neighbours.

Charles Anderson Pelham, Earl of Yarborough, Baron Yarborough, of Yarborough, in the county of Lincoln, and Baron Worsley, of Appuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A., was born the 8th of August, 1781; and was, consequently, in the 66th year of his age. His Lordship was the son of the first Baron Yarborough, by Sophia, only daughter and heiress of George Aulreth, Esq.; and he succeeded to the Barony, on the death of his father, in September, 1823. On the 24th of January, 1837, he was raised to the Earldom by Viscount Melbourne's Administration. On the 11th of August, 1806, his Lordship, then the Hon. Charles Anderson Pelham, was married to Henrietta Anna Maria Charlotte, second daughter of the Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson (second son of Henry, first Baron Bradford), and the niece and co-heiress of the late Right Hon. Sir Richard Worsley, Bart., of Appuldurcombe, Comptroller of the Royal Household, a Privy Councillor, and formerly Governor of the Isle of Wight, and the Founder of the Worsleyan Museum, at Appuldurcombe. By the above lady (who died June 30, 1813) the deceased Earl had issue four children (three of whom survive):—

1. Henrietta Lucy. Born August 13, 1807; and died Jan. 28, 1814.  
2. Charles Anderson Worsley, better known as Lord Worsley (the present Earl). Born April 12, 1809; married, December 16, 1831, the Hon. Maria Adelaide Maude, second daughter of Viscount Hawarden, by whom he has issue two children—the Hon. Charles, born Jan. 14, 1835, and the Hon. Sophia, born July 26, 1840.

3. Lady Charlotte. Born October 22, 1810; and married, November 19, 1831, Sir Joseph William Copley, Bart., brother-in-law to Earl Grey. This lady is one of the Bed-chamber Women to the Queen.

4. The Hon. Dudley Worsley, a Captain, R.N. Born 20th April, 1812; married, October 15, 1839, Madelin, daughter of Captain Sir John Gordon Sinclair, R.N. In politics, his Lordship was an ardent supporter of the Melbourne and Grey Administrations on all questions of a liberal tendency, save those which related to corn, being as far as that was concerned a staunch Protectionist. To the world he was better known as the noble Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, which honour he had enjoyed since the 1st July, 1822. He was an ardent admirer of yachting; and his loss will be severely felt by every member of a Yacht Club, to whom he was looked upon as their arbitrator, and his decision was final. He was one of the first founders of the Royal Yacht Club, now the Royal Yacht Squadron; and its distinguished members have had frequent opportunities of witnessing the interest he always had in promoting the welfare of that influential aquatic Club, as well as of partaking of his princely hospitality.

The late noble Earl was a Doctor of the Civil Law, a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; he also filled the office of Vice-Admiral of the Isle of Wight and County of Southampton, and was nominally Recorder of Grimsby and Newport; also a Deputy-Lieutenant for Lincoln, Provincial Grand-Master of the Isle of Wight, &c., and had the patronage of seventeen livings. The family is descended from an eminent military commander of the reign of Elizabeth. He is succeeded in the family honours by his eldest son, Lord Worsley, M.P., who has sat in the House of Commons since 1830, when he was returned for Newtown, Isle of Wight, one of the close boroughs disfranchised by the Reform Bill. In the following year, he was elected for Lincolnshire, which he has continued to represent to this period.—(See the Portrait of his Lordship, in No. 216 of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

During the past twelvemonths a visible broad had been made in the constitution of the late Earl; his original complaint, an affection of the liver, was followed by successive attacks of the gout and erysipelas; he, however, partially recovered. On the 30th of April last he returned to the Island from Lincolnshire, and in a few days the genial air of Appuldurcombe had a surprising effect in rendering him convalescent. Orders were then given to have his Lordship's yacht fitted out for his marine excursions, intending to accompany the Experimental Squadron in their cruise. On the 12th May, his Lordship was once more on board his yacht, and, after taking a short cruise in the neighbouring waters, he returned to Cowes on the 26th, in much better health. In a few days he again sailed westward, intending at once to join the Squadron of H.M. ships. On the 2nd June, he sailed from Plymouth, and shortly afterwards fell ill in the Squadron, and continued suffering with them until their return to the Cove of Cork. On the 11th July, he left Cork in his yacht, and returned to Cowes, where he remained some little time, continuing to improve in health and spirits. In his former cruise, he had been accompanied by his son, the Hon. Capt. Pelham, R.N.; and, as his Lordship's health was now considered sufficiently restored, he again



joined the Squadron, then in rendezvous at Cork; he left Cowes on the 21st July, and, on the 26th, put into Plymouth, and, after touching at Falmouth, proceeded to Lisbon, where he arrived on the 7th August, after a boisterous passage. The mild climate of the Tagus had also a great effect on his Lordship's health and spirits, which were still good, as we learn by a letter from the *Kestrel*. After remaining about a week, he left the Tagus in search of H.M. Squadron, and, falling in with them outside, the *Kestrel* returned to the Tagus. Some few days after his Lordship again put to sea in his favourite yacht, intending to proceed as far as Gibraltar, touching at the intermediate ports, thinking that a more southerly clime would ultimately re-establish his health; but, on reaching the coast of Spain, the great heat of the days, and the coldness of the nights, had a very serious effect on his Lordship's already weakened constitution. He pursued his voyage, however, as far as Gibraltar, when, finding his health getting worse, and a change altogether taking place, though his spirits still remained good, he left, on his return to Cowes.

On the 29th August, alarming symptoms made their appearance, and his Lordship took to his bed. The yacht made the best of her way for the Channel; but, owing to adverse gales, her progress was greatly retarded; and while standing into the Bay of Vigo, in order to get into smooth water, his Lordship, about 23 minutes before five of the evening of the 5th September, expired without a struggle, in the presence of Dr. Queade, the Surgeon; Mr. Johnson, R.N., the Commander of the *Kestrel*; and his Lordship's faithful valet, Mr. Murray. Every aid which human skill could render was administered, but was of no avail.

The *Kestrel* sailed from Vigo on the 9th inst., with the remains of the deceased nobleman on board; but, owing to the prevalence of strong easterly and north-easterly gales, the yacht put into Falmouth on the 19th, on her passage to Cowes.

The present Earl of Yarborough arrived in the Island on Wednesday afternoon, by the way of Ryde, to be in waiting to receive the remains of his deceased parent.

#### PROTESTANT CHURCH AT ALEXANDRIA IN EGYPT.

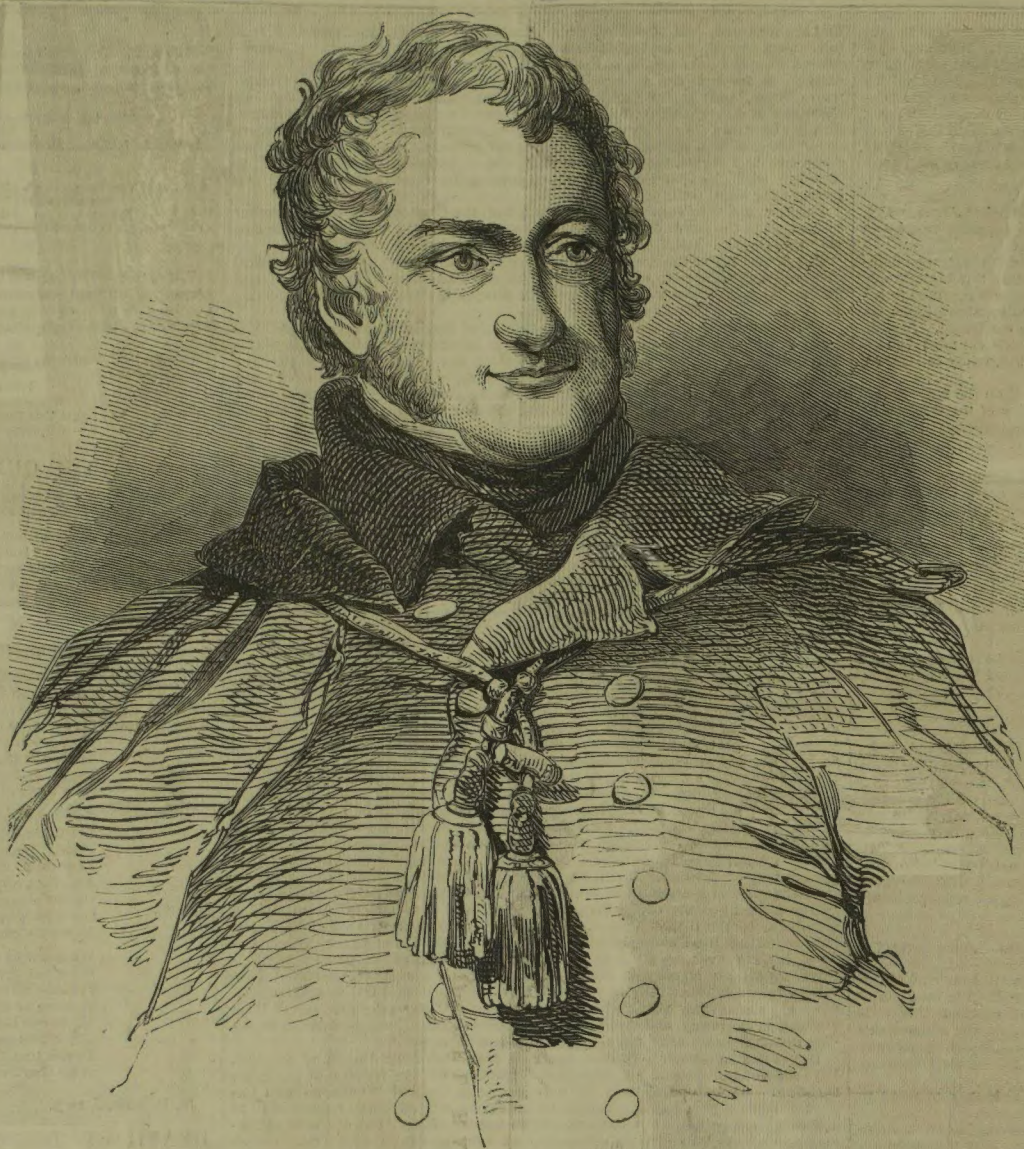
THE British community at Alexandria, having long felt the want of an English Church, and being desirous to provide for the performance, in a suitable manner, of divine worship, according to the rites of the Church of England, in the year 1838, a subscription was opened for the purpose of raising a fund for the erection of a Protestant Church in that city, on the same basis as other Christian establishments existing in Egypt.

Upon the wishes of the British residents being made known, through her Majesty's agent and Consul-General, to his Highness Mohammed Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, he, in the most liberal and tolerant spirit, gave his sanction to the measure, and munificently granted for the purpose, as a free gift, a plot of ground in the Great Square of Alexandria, in the Frank quarter, one of the most prominent positions in the city.

A subscription was immediately commenced by the residents, and with the aid of H. M. Government, an endowment of £300 per annum was guaranteed for a Chaplain; upon which the Right Rev. the Bishop of London appointed a Clergyman of the Established Church, and divine service has ever since been performed in a temporary building, though little adapted for the sacred offices.

It having been intimated from the Viceroy that the proposed edifice should be made to harmonise with the surrounding buildings, it was deemed proper, in compliance therewith, to adopt a style of architecture creditable to the national taste, and not repugnant to the feelings of the native population. These various requirements have been happily blended by the architect, Mr. J. W. Wild, from whose designs the Church is being erected, under his own personal superintendence. But this deference, which was due to the local authority, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, will make the building rather more costly than was originally contemplated.

The frontage of the ground conceded is 326 feet, by 112 feet in depth, which admits of the edifice being perfectly isolated, and surrounded by a parapet wall or its protection. In solidity of construction, it surpasses most of the adjacent buildings. It is already raised to a considerable height from the ground, and it



THE LATE EARL OF YARBOROUGH.—FROM A RECENT PORTRAIT.

was expected to be roofed in by the month of August, and finished by the end of the year, according to the accompanying Engraving; but, by the last information from Alexandria, we regret to find the good work is likely to be stopped for want of funds.

Egypt has now become the chief highway between Europe, India, and China; and the number of travellers, and of civil and military officers, has so greatly increased of late years, that the total, in 1845, who visited Alexandria, including the crews of merchant vessels and steam-packets, exceeded 6000 British subjects. This has made it expedient to build the Church larger than was required for the accommodation merely of the British residents of the place; and it constitutes a strong claim to the support of the Indian community, and of our fellow subjects in Great Britain.

It cannot be doubted that all pious persons of the Protestant communion must wish to see their religion honoured in foreign lands, and that its spiritual blessings should be imparted to such of their relatives as may be called abroad, in the course of their several avocations. Nor can any be insensible to the

value of the concession granted by the Pacha, or to the privilege of worshipping God in their own Church, when a similar privilege is still withheld by some States boasting a higher degree of civilisation.

The British residents at Alexandria appeal, therefore, with confidence to the good feeling and patriotic spirit of their Christian brethren and fellow countrymen, and especially to the more wealthy classes, for their generous assistance towards the completion of the First Protestant Church planted in Egypt. It will be appropriately dedicated to St. Mark, founder of the Primitive Church in Egypt.

A Committee in London has been formed, in communication with the Church Committee at Alexandria; and donations will be received by the Treasurer.

It will be seen by our Illustration, which represents the south front of the beautiful design, that it has been wished to conciliate the opinion and tastes of the Arab inhabitants, by a modified adherence to architectural forms with which they are familiar. These forms are beautiful in themselves; and they meet the comprehension of the artificers who must be employed. They, besides, accord with a style of art, naturalised long ago in Southern Europe, by the early school of Church architects, fostered by the Venetian Republic, and by the Norman Princes of Sicily, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Such motives led to its adoption by the judicious architect, Mr. Wild.

We quote the following additional details from *The Builder* :—

"The size of the building is considerable. A reference to the plan shows a nave 76 feet long and 30 feet wide, and a chancel 23 feet long; a western porch 20 feet by 16 feet, a southern porch 20 feet by 16 feet also, and a vestry on the other side of the same size. The whole height of the church will be about 50 feet, and the height of the campanile 100 feet. The latter, however, is not considered by the architect a strictly necessary feature in the design, and will not be carried up until the rest of the building is entirely completed.

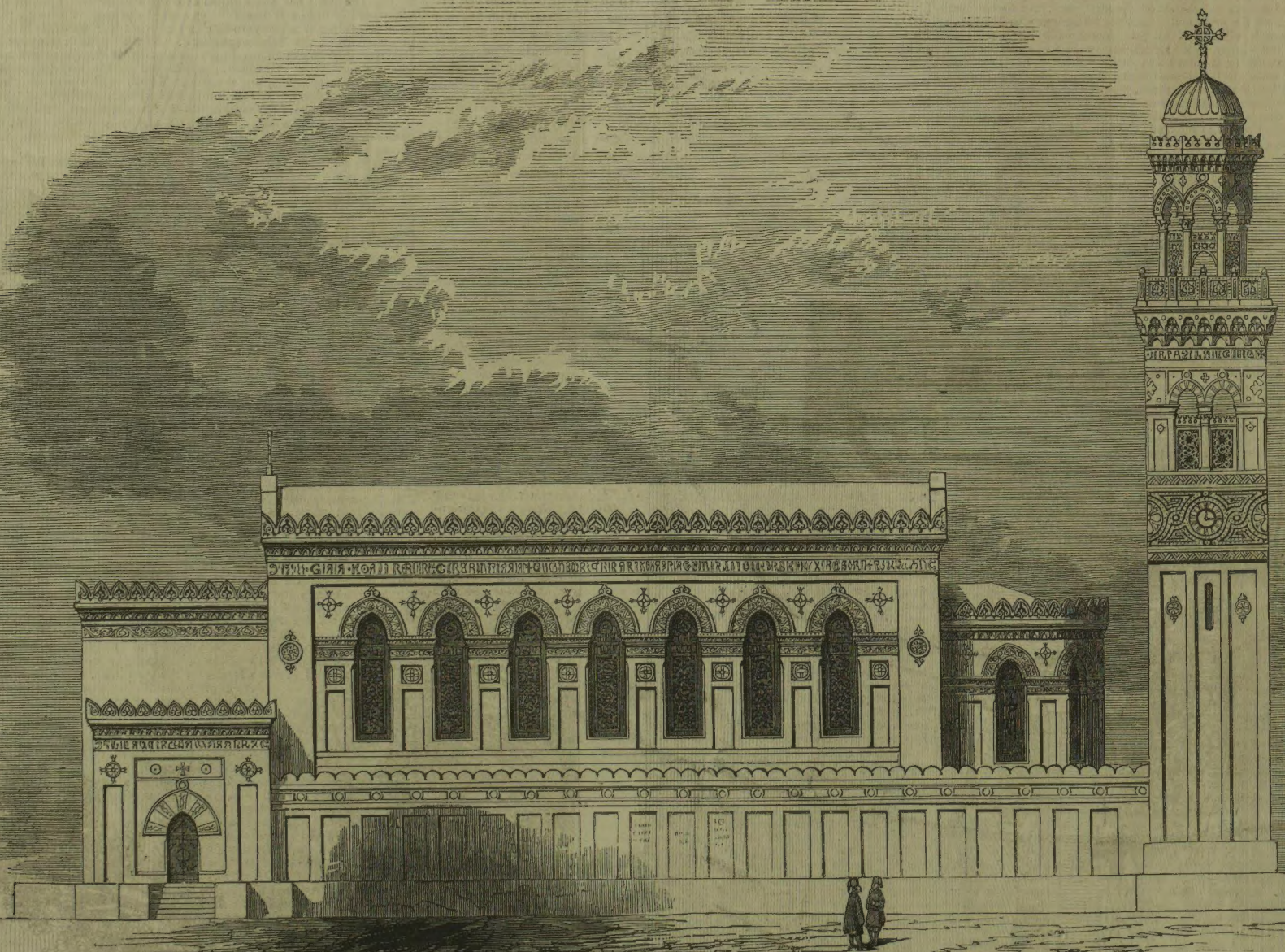
"The foundations have been massively laid for the whole structure, including the tower and the enclosure walls, and the main building has advanced to the springing of the windows. It is proposed to roof in this portion, then to add the porches and vestry, and to form the enclosure walls.

"When the design was first made, it was intended to build the walls of rubble stone; but the entire failure of a large and handsome church, nearly completed by the Roman Catholics in Alexandria, and which has now to be pulled down and rebuilt with other materials, at a great expense, determined the Committee to adopt the architect's advice, and use squared masonry, although, of course, at a much greater cost.

"This cost was further increased by the failure of what has heretofore been the Alexandrian quarry, namely, the ruins of the ancient city. The new fortifications have nearly dried up this source, and have raised so much the price of the stone so procured, that it has been found cheaper to import the material from Malta than to buy it on the spot. The walls are four feet in thickness, and without plastering inside. The ceiling is to be flat, formed into very deep panels by beams of larch wood. Over it, there will be a solid construction to prevent the admission of heat from the sun. The west front is handsomely ornamented, and has a large central arch.

"The cost of the church is estimated at £6,000, of which only half has yet been raised, so that assistance is indispensably necessary. The architect says in a recent communication to the committee, that 'its main expense arises from the quantity of materials used, its height and bulk. The ornamental details are easily executed, and not expensive; the constructive forms are simple and economical, compared either with the columns and entablatures required in the classical, or if to the vaulting and tracery required in the Gothic architecture.'

"Should the building now be stopped for want of funds, the loss will be serious. After great pains and many struggles with the authorities, a body of good workmen has been organised, and the work is going on steadily though slowly, under an able clerk of the works, who has not merely to superintend, but to teach the men; and if the workmen so taught were to be discharged, it would be almost impossible to re-assemble them."

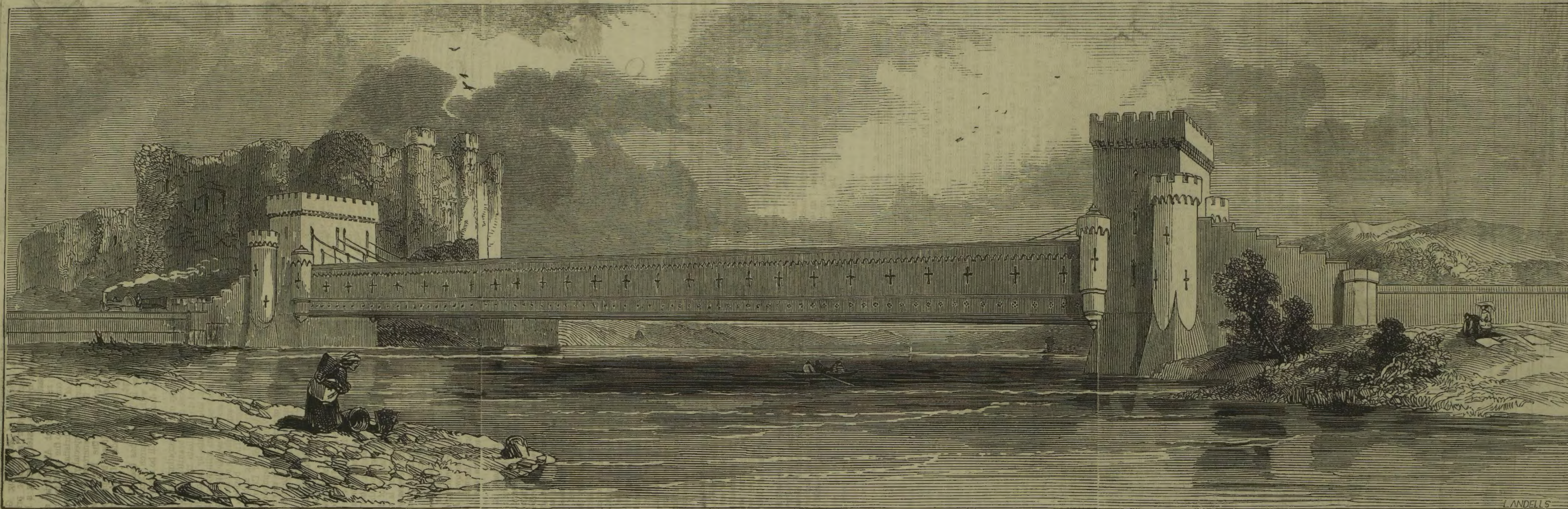


ST. MARK'S CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA.





STEPHENSON'S IRON TUNNEL RAILWAY BRIDGE BRITANNIA, OVER THE MENAI STRAITS.



STEPHENSON'S IRON TUNNEL RAILWAY BRIDGE, CONWAY.

LANDELLS



## STEPHENSON'S IRON TUNNEL RAILWAY BRIDGES.

THE idea of carrying a Railway through a vast tube, or suspended tunnel, which was characterised, a few days since, by the President of the British Association, as "a bold proposal," originated with Mr. Robert Stephenson, the celebrated engineer.

The first of these vast Bridges, "the Britannia," is to be constructed on the Holyhead line of Railway, about half a mile below Telford's famed Chain Bridge which crosses the Menai Straits.

"The Britannia Bridge" takes its name from a rock which rises about the middle of the stream, and which is bare at low water. Without this advantage, the erection of a pier would have been impossible, in consequence of the strength of the current, and other local difficulties; even with this assistance from nature, the span from each of the principal piers will be 463 feet: the entire length of the Bridge, 1560 feet; and the headway at high water upwards of 100 feet, which will leave sufficient room for ships to pass under.

It having been found extremely difficult to construct an arch of the immense span required; and as Chain Bridges are not sufficiently firm for the purposes of railway traffic, Mr. Robert Stephenson, the engineer, suggested the application of iron tubes to pass from pier to pier. These tubes may be described as the double barrel of a gun on an immense scale, through which the trains pass and repass. This brief description will serve to show the construction of these Bridges, which at present so much occupy the attention of Civil Engineers; the details, however, are not sufficiently decided upon to enable us to give the cross sections and other minute particulars.

The Conway Bridge is of the same construction as the Britannia; and will cross at Conway Castle within about 20 feet of the present Chain Bridge, the span 400 feet, and the headway not more than 18 feet. These views are copied from large etchings, made under the direction of Mr. Robert Stephenson, by Mr. John Brown, 23, Red Lion-square.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 27.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 28.—Sheriffs sworn—Length of Day, 11h. 48m.  
TUESDAY, 29.—St. Michael—Michaelmas Day.  
WEDNESDAY, 30.—George Whitfield died, 1770.  
THURSDAY, Oct. 1.—Pheasant Shooting begins.  
FRIDAY, 2.—London University opened, 1828.  
SATURDAY, 3.—King's College opened, 1831.

## HIGH WATER at London-bridges for the Week ending October 3.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
6 32	6 59	7 32	8 10	8 54	9 38	10 21	11 2	11 37	0 0	0 6	0 35

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Distressed Young Man" should apply to the Australian Agricultural Company 12, King's Arms yard, Coleman-street.  
"A Subscriber" is thanked for reminding us that, on Saturday morning last, the Rival Cheltenham coach left the Belle Sauvage Inn, Ludgate-hill, for the last time. If our Correspondent mistakes not, this was the last but one of the four-horse coaches between London and the provinces.  
"H. A. F."—The age is forty-nine.  
"L. G."—A "Wine and Spirit Merchant's Guide," and "Pope on the Ecclesiastical Law," may be had of Sherwood and Co., Paternoster-row.  
"Paul John," Romford.—See the little work, "A Guide to Government Situations." If a Clerk enter the Bank of England at an earlier age than twenty years, his salary will be less than £80, by about £10 for every year that he wants to complete that age; viz., at nineteen, it is about £70; at eighteen, £60, &c.  
"A British Tar."—We cannot give information as to lotteries of any description.  
"A Constant Reader," Coventry.—Apply to Edgington's, Tooley-street, Southwark.  
"W. D." Stoke-upon-Trent, has not enclosed the artist's note.  
"T. R. S. L." Leamington, is thanked, but we have not room.  
"A Constant Reader," Glenarm.—Declined.  
"Felix" should apply at the office of Robins's Filters, in the Strand.  
"Y. R." must register his scrip according to the Act of Parliament.  
"J. F. O."—We will see.  
"Nugator."—The Charade in question may not be constructed according to the cyclopaedia definition. What then?  
"H. R. E." Ely.—"The Library of Anecdotes," 2 vols., is by Mr. Charles Bucke, the author of "The Harmonies and Sublimities of Nature." He died a few weeks since.  
"A Constant Subscriber."—The Hanseatic League was a commercial union formed by a number of port towns in Germany, in support of each other against the pirates of the Swedes and Danes. This Association began in 1164, and the League was signed in 1241. In 1630, the only towns of note of this once-powerful League retaining the name were Lubek, Hamburg, and Bremen.  
"A Subscriber," Lincolnshire.—The musical parties have terminated their tours this week.  
"J. F. M. S."—It is pronounced Goutier.  
"Rosina."—Mario has played Pollio, in "Norma." The singing lesson is known by the title of "Rode's Variations." Ask any publisher for the "Pregiera" in "Anna Bolena," and there can be no mistake: we have not the score by us at this moment to refer to the words.  
"A. B. G."—Mr. Macaulay is styled "Right Honourable" from being a Privy Councillor. He is son of Zachary Macaulay, Esq.  
"Questioner."—Trinity College, King's, or Emmanuel.—The 6th Dragoon Guards.  
"A Parishioner."—We do not think the Patron or Patroness has any right to exercise the power in question.  
"A Norman."—The initial of a name to which the prefix De is attached, should refer to the surname itself, and not to the adjunct De.  
"P. E. G." Lynton.—The Victoria and Albert yacht is a steamer of 450 horse power.  
"A Constant Reader."—"Mingaud's Treatise on Billiards," published by Thurston, is a first-rate work: a smaller Treatise may be had of Sherwin, Great Queen-street, price about 1s. "Ruff's Guide to the Turf."  
"W. P." Northamptonshire.—We have not room for the Lines.  
"S. V." Northiam.—We do not see, in our Correspondent's letter, any reason to alter our opinion.  
"A Subscriber." Preston, is thanked; but the Sketch is too slight.  
"C."—The Janissaries were an order of infantry in the Turkish army, formerly reputed to be the Grand Seigneur's Guards. They were first raised by Amurath I. in 1351. Owing to an insurrection among these troops, June 14, 1826, when 3000 of them were killed upon the spot, the Ottoman army was reorganised, and the Janissaries were abolished two days afterwards.  
"Lapis" is thanked for his pleasing Sketch.  
"R. M."—The Isle of Portland is about four miles long, and, in the widest part, nearly one and a half broad.  
"An Admirer," Dublin.—"Hints on Etiquette" (Longmans)—the best book of its class.  
"An Old Subscriber" is thanked for reminding us that Pläs is the Welch word for Palace; consequently, Pläs should not be also called Place, as stated in our Number of last week.  
"P. R. S."—No. 114 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS contains the practical details of Wood Engraving. Our Correspondent should advertise.  
"Brightonensis."—Lord Palmerston is not attached to the Royal Household.  
"Lincoln."—"Nisi Prius" is a phrase in English law derived from an ancient writ continued in practice to the present day, in which the words occur. The phrase is well explained in the "Penny Cyclopaedia"; but we have not room to quote it entire.  
"J. R." Guernsey, should consult a file of The League newspaper.  
"Leonard Gustave Tobler."—The Bookseller who forwards the paper should have sent the Panorama gratis. The price is 1s.; it will not pass post free.  
"Numismata," York, should apply to Mr. Webster, Coin Dealer, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.  
"Regiomontanus," Manchester.—We have not room, at present.  
"Marazion's" account of the Regatta did not reach us in time.  
"Tim."—1. The creditors of the grandchild can claim his interest in the property.—2. The share of the deceased grandchild to his eldest brother or sister.  
"A Subscriber," Loughborough.—"Aid's Self-instructing English Grammar."  
"E. T." Wimbledon.—The system of giving douceurs for obtaining situations under the Crown is altogether illegal.  
"N. W. A."—"T. W." Oxford.—"A. D." &c.—We cannot enter into any further correspondence respecting the Boulogne Column.  
"Frelons."—The wife of a Knight is entitled to be styled "Lady."  
"W. P. L."—We are not sufficiently versed in bridal lore to divine why orange-flowers are worn at weddings in preference to other flowers, unless it be for their superior purity of colour and delicious fragrance.  
"A Correspondent."—"Gilbert's History of Banking."  
"Endymion's" castle-building notion about the lake at Oatlands we have not room for.  
"Chatham."—The agreement will be of no avail unless it be stamped.  
"Inquisitor," Sheffield.—Meerschaum is a fine sort of Turkish clay, a magnesian mineral, of which pipes for smoking are made in Turkey, Germany, &c.  
"Alpha" is thanked for his letter of hints.  
"A Well-Wisher," Manchester, should appeal to the Commissioners of Taxes: the charge is absurd. "Inghis's Channel Islands" gives the best account of those economic spots. Address to the Premier, Downing-street.  
"M. F." Guernsey.—Declined.  
"A Subscriber," Stockport.—Apply to the Heir-at-Law Society, 14, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.  
"G. W. A." Barnsley.—The address of Mr. Hunt, Lecturer on Stammering, is 224, Regent-street.  
"A Constant Subscriber."—Godfrey, Duke of Bouillon, is the hero of Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata," or "Il Goffredo," as it is sometimes called—one of the few great epic poems of which the world can boast.

ERRATUM.—In page 186, column 3, (last line of extract) "Meadow Hill" should be "Headon Hill."

THE GREAT WELLINGTON STATUE.—It is confidently stated that Mr. WYATT'S COLOSSAL EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON will be conveyed in procession to the Green Park Arch, and raised thereon, upon Tuesday next; in which case, we shall next week present to our readers Magnificent Engravings of the very interesting Ceremonial.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1846.

NOTHING moves so rapidly as a body exceedingly difficult to put in motion; when it does begin to go, its pace is frightful, the first step beyond the declivity is all that is required; it will effect all the rest itself. This is a truth apparently about to be exemplified by the "Country party," if the last exposition of its policy is to be accepted as authentic. It is astonishing how quickly men become reconciled to what they most abhorred, when the change is made and irrevocable. Thus those who denounced in the strongest terms, the slightest modification of our Tariff, who protested against the abolition of taxes that produced an average, to the Treasury, of five pounds, thirteen and ninepence per annum, are now prepared to go beyond the most enthusiastic of the Free Traders, and revolutionize our whole system of taxation, root and branch; they will deal with millions more fearlessly than, three years ago, they would do with tens; those who trembled to adventure across the mere shoals and shallows in a financial trip of experiment, close under the windows of the Exchequer, are now prepared to embark, like so many Columboes, on an unexplored ocean, far beyond soundings. But, as in the first case, there was an unreasonable fear of consequences, that showed a want of judgment and a disposition to exaggerate dangers, so now in their bolder plunge we can recognise little but the audacity of ignorance, which is proverbially courageous. Even the chief organ of the party seems startled, and does not "coincide" with the plan; and no wonder; it is too extravagant; and but that it is so formally put forth, we should suspect that our contemporary the *Post* had been hoaxed. An Utopia may easily be imagined, and Constitutions, and systems of Finance, delightful in their exemptions of mankind from punishments or taxation; but they exist on paper only; and the Protectionists were the last body of men in the world we should have expected to find indulging in such visions.

The League is now eclipsed; it is immeasurably outbidden by the Bond-street Society. The League only asked for the abolition of duties that did not raise revenue, but went into the pockets of other parties than the State, in the shape of "Protection." The League were fully aware of the fact that great improvements could be made in our system of Taxation for Revenue; but that was a matter of practice and detail, not of principle. In this respect there is no difference between levying a duty of one shilling per pound on Tobacco, or nine shillings; the only question is, which will realise the greatest revenue. Agreeing with the doctrines laid down by the Import Duties Committee, and by most writers on the subject, the Free-Traders state that a great reduction in the rate of a duty will often produce a much greater sum than a heavy per centage on the value of the article. But they left this as a question for Governments and Chancellors of the Exchequer to work out as times, circumstances, and the nature of things allowed. Now the Protectionists adopt the whole doctrine, without qualification, and are prepared, as the Americans say, to "go for" "the abolition of all Excise duties on domestic productions and manufactures, and the consequent consolidation of the Customs and Excise, together with the reduction of the Coast Guard.—The admission of colonial wheat, pulse, and flour, at a statistical duty of 6d. per quarter, and 6d. per barrel.—The reduction of duty on tea to 1s. per lb.—The reduction of duty on tobacco to 1s per lb.—The reduction of duty on colonial sugar to 5s. per cwt.—Ditto on foreign ditto to 10s. per cwt." We only wish we may live to see the plan at work! But the transition is too great, the jump from one extreme to the other too sudden. Let the Protectionists, after this, renounce their favourite claim to be considered "practical men." Their scheme for "compensating" the revenue is still weaker; it is to be done by a "fixed duty on foreign wheat of 5s. per quarter. Fixed duty on other foreign grain and pulse, 2s. 6d. per quarter. Fixed duty on foreign flour, 2s. 6d. per barrel. Restoration of the duty on foreign cotton wool to 3s. per cwt., as an equivalent for the excise on soap. The charge for postage to commence at one penny for a quarter of an ounce, instead of half an ounce, to make up for the loss of excise on paper, which has always been a tax on education and literature." For the incredible number of millions raised by the Excise, and the Customs duties on tobacco and tea, could a duty on corn and flour be a compensation? It would not make up a twentieth of what would be lost; the tax on cotton wool would damage the manufacturers, which seems the purpose of it. But the plan cannot be seriously stated. If it is, the party is lost; let Lord George Bentinck look to it, and disown the absurdity as soon as possible.

STATE prisoners in France seem very loosely guarded. They evade their keepers apparently whenever they feel disposed. Just at the moment when it was most important that no fresh ingredient should be thrown into the cauldron of Spanish politics, in which

Of powerful trouble,  
Like a hell-broth boil and bubble,

Lo! the son of Don Carlos escapes to raise a civil war, if he can find men, and what is more doubtful, money to back him. Louis Napoleon walked out of the Castle of Ham one day so coolly that it is impossible not to believe the Government gave him a hint that his absence would be acceptable. The Carlos family has been safely kept for years, but its most important member has got loose exactly at what is called "a crisis." What is more extraordinary, the man of all work, Cabrera, has escaped at the same time! When it is absolutely necessary to chain up men to keep them from setting the world on fire, the safer they are kept the better; and, from their failure in two instances, we hope the French people will better appreciate than they have been accustomed to do, the conduct of a former English Government in confining the great captive of that day to a distant island, little less inaccessible than Monte Christo. The prefect of the Loire et Cher is already dismissed for his carelessness; but he had had his revenge; he had circulated personal descriptions of the Prince and the General, sketched with all the fidelity, of a memory goaded into unwonted activity. Everyone must remember Charles Lamb's paper on the exaggeration that anger leads us to make of the defects of those who have tricked us; he gives a master's description of a runaway apprentice, in which the lad is made so atrociously ugly that he probably escaped captivation in consequence of the misrepresentation. The French Prefect seems to us to have fallen into a similar error; it would be difficult to put into so few lines a more Old Baileyish personel; the official describes the escaped Prince thus:—

Age, 28 years; height 1 mètre 65 centimètres (5 feet 4½ inches, English), black hair and eyebrows, narrow and round forehead, brown eyes, large and long nose, a little bent on one side, middle-sized mouth, black beard worn *en collier*, round chin, oval face, and dark complexion. The upper lip and the teeth slightly project, and which is more visible when talking; speaks French with facility, but with a strong foreign accent; the knees turned in, which is more particularly apparent when walking; holds himself very erect; a turn in the left eyeball, showing at times the whole of the white; wears his hat inclined to the right side, and over the eyes.

Squinting, knock-kneed, a crooked nose, bad teeth, undersized, and a narrow forehead! The most devoted loyalty could not ac-

cept it as the ideal of a Prince. General Cabrera is not much better:—

Born at Tortosa (Catalonia); age, 38 years; height, 1 mètre, 63 centimètres; black hair and eyebrows, ordinary forehead, greyish brown eyes, middle-sized nose, mouth rather large, beard black and rather thin, round chin, oval face, dark complexion. His eyebrows are bushy, and come close to each other; has a small scar on the forehead, over the left eye; legs slightly bent; never looks a person in the face when addressing him.

The last item is expressive; how well it describes the cowardly savage, conscious that he must read detestation in every eye that rests on him!

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAM-SHIP "GREAT BRITAIN."—We regret to announce the occurrence of a disaster to the steam-ship *Great Britain* of a most serious and lamentable character. The *Great Britain* ran ashore at half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday night, in the Bay of Dundrum, on the east coast of Ireland. The wind was blowing fresh, the sea broke over her incessantly, and the ship beat heavily upon the soft sands upon which she had struck. Deep alarm was naturally excited amongst the numerous passengers. Captain Hosken, however, succeeded in maintaining order; and, towards daylight on Wednesday morning, the passengers were landed in safety, with their luggage, and conveyed to the houses in the vicinity of the bay. Several of them have since returned to town. The ship remains on shore, having apparently sustained but little damage; and, while in the meantime measures are being taken to insure her preservation uninjured, it is anticipated that on the next spring-tides she will be brought off.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## THE ANNUAL ORATIONS AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

The annual orations of the senior scholars of this institution were delivered on Monday in the great hall, in the presence of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the civil authorities, the Rev. Head Master (Dr. Rice), and numerous clergymen and other gentlemen, who feel interested in the prosperity of this regal foundation. The hall in every part was crowded to excess, and every one appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings, which for a time were graced by the presence of the Princess of Prussia. The scholars of the foundation occupied the seats below the organ, and after the arrival of her Royal Highness, the entire number, consisting of five or six hundred boys, sang the National Anthem.

The orations commenced immediately after, as follows:—  
Latin Oration, on the Benefits of the Royal Hospitals—Malcolm Laing, First Grecian, who is proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge.  
English Oration, on the same subject—Thomas Stedman Polehampton, Second Grecian, who is proceeding to Pembroke College, Oxford, as Thompson Scholar.  
Greek Oration, on the same subject—Thomas Johnson Potter, Third Grecian, Mathematical Medallist, 1846, and Pitt Scholar, who is proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge.  
French Oration, on the same subject—Edward Algernon Newton, Fourth Grecian, who is proceeding to St. John's College, Cambridge.  
Latin Alcaics—On "Godfrey, Leader of the Crusaders, addressing Jerusalem"—Edward Hayman, Sixth Grecian.  
Greek Iambics—Translation of Prince Henry's Apology, and the King's Reply, from Shakespeare's Henry IV.—John Daniel Williams, Fifth Grecian and Classical Medallist, 1846.  
Latin Elegiacs—On Egypt.—D'Arcy Charles Wentworth Thompson, Eleventh Grecian.  
Latin Hexameters—Translation of Adam and Eve's Morning Hymn, from Milton—Charles Daere Craven, Tenth Grecian.  
Original Greek Iambics—On "The Farewell Address of Charles I. to his Children"—Charles Edward Searle, Seventh Grecian, and Mathematical Medallist, 1846.  
English Elegiacs—On the Punjab, Assailed by Alexander, Conquered by the Britons—Robert Black, Twelfth Grecian.  
Greek Sapphics—Translation of Gray's Hymn to Adversity—James Lempiere Hammond, Ninth Grecian.

English Ode—On the Pictures of her Majesty and Prince Albert, painted by Royal permission, for the Governors of Christ's Hospital, to commemorate the visit of her Majesty and his Royal Highness to the Hospital, on the 9th March, 1845.—William Allan Russell, Eighth Grecian.

The young gentlemen whose names appear in the above list distinguished themselves during the orations delivered by them, for their clear and correct enunciation, emphasis, and self-possession. The Latin oration "On the Benefits of the Royal Hospitals," was in every way a highly creditable production. The other three orations on the same subject, in English, Greek, and French, were delivered in a becoming manner, and were characterised by an aptness and purity of diction which is often absent in more mature scholars. The other compositions were received with loud applause.

On the termination of the business of the day, the Lord Mayor addressed a few words of congratulation to the students, and the National Anthem having been again sung, his Lordship quitted the hall amid the deafening shouts of the young scholars.

Since the Feast of St. Matthew of last year, two handsome pictures of her Majesty and Prince Albert, painted by Royal permission, for the Governors of Christ's Hospital, to commemorate the visit of her Majesty and his Royal Highness to the hospital on the 9th of March, 1845, have been hung on the north side of the hall. They are placed in richly gilt frames, and are in every way worthy of the place they are henceforth destined to occupy.

ARRIVAL OF CABRERA AND THE COMTE DE MONTEMOLIN IN LONDON.—The Count de Montemolin and General Cabrera arrived in London on Saturday last, *via* Dover. His Royal Highness is residing for the present at the Brunswick Hotel, Hanover-square, and leads a very retired life, though he is supposed to be concerting measures for carrying out the declaration contained in his address to the Spanish people.

THE LORD MAYOR AND CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—At a Court of Common Council, held on Wednesday, the Town Clerk stated that he attended at Christ's Hospital on St. Matthew's Day, and found that the list of Governors had not been made out in the proper form, but he would direct that a proper list should be made out and presented at the next Court.—Some members of the Court having expressed a wish to be informed whether any misunderstanding existed between the Governors and the Corporation, the Lord Mayor said that, in the list which had been exhibited, the name of the Lord Mayor appeared under those of the President and the Treasurer; and that, as he considered that such a position was an insult to the Chief Magistrate and the Corporation of London, he had refused to sit down to the dinner provided at the Hospital.—Mr. Anderton said that, if all Lord Mayors acted in so spirited a manner, there would be no insult offered to the office.

EAST INDIA HOUSE MEETING.—On Wednesday the Quarterly General Court of the Proprietors of Stock in this Corporation, was held at the India House. The first business that occupied the meeting was a resolution in connexion with the deposition of the Amers of Scinde, and is as follows:—"That, in the opinion of this Court, the restoration of the province of Scinde to the Amers, is a measure which is equally called for by considerations of justice, sound policy, and economy; and that the Court of Directors be requested to take such steps as they may think expedient for forwarding this object." The resolution was supported in a long speech by the mover, Mr. Sullivan, and it was seconded by Captain Dickenson, and supported by Captain Eastwood, but was ultimately, after some desultory discussion, withdrawn. The case of the Rajah of Sattara was then brought forward once more by Mr. Thompson, who concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That, on a deliberate view of the manner in which the Court of Directors have dealt at every successive stage with the case of the Rajah of Sattara, it is the opinion of the Court of Proprietors that the Court of Directors have evinced towards the ex-Rajah a contempt of every principle of justice, while it has manifested towards every person who was instrumental to the dethronement of his Highness a partiality the most flagrant, and extended to them protection the most culpable. That this conduct is calculated to shake the confidence of the native Princes of India in the power and good faith of the British Government, while it has reflected the deepest disgrace upon the British name in all the nations of the civilised world among whom the case of the ex-Rajah has become known." Mr. P. Gordon seconded the resolution, which was negatived by a large majority. The Court then broke up.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. JUSTICE WILLIAMS.—At twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the remains of this lamented Judge were interred in the Benchers' vault of the Middle Temple, of which Honourable Society the learned Knight was a member. The impressive service of our Church for the burial of the dead was read by the Rev. Mr. Rowlatt, the officiating clergyman, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Master of the Temple. In addition to the chief mourners, there were present—Lord Chief Justice Denman, the Lord Chief Baron (Sir F. Pollock), Justices Sir John Patteson, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Sir William Wightman, Sir T. Colman, Sir G. Cresswell, and Messrs. Cole, Williams, Egan, Humphrey, Bayley, and other members of the Equity and Common-Law bar. The coffin of the learned Knight was deposited in one of the lower compartments of the vault, and underneath the coffin of Lord Chancellor Thurlow. The aisle of the church was nearly filled, the public having been freely admitted.

THE METROPOLITAN TESTIMONIAL TO MR. COBDEN.—The metropolitan contribution to the national tribute to be presented to Mr. Cobden now amounts to nearly £13,000,—making the grand total but little short of £80,000.

PAVEMENT OF CHEAPSIDE.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, at Guildhall, it was reported that there was no longer anybody responsible for the wood pavement of Cheapside, the London Wood Paving Company having been relieved of its responsibility. It was, therefore, resolved that the whole of the wood pavement, and the carriage way to the west end of Cheapside should be forthwith removed, and the carriage way be re-laid with the same description of stone as Fleet-street. At the same meeting, the sewers' rate was reduced from 4d. to 2d. in the pound, and the consolidated rate, for lighting, paving, &c., was reduced from 4d. to 3d.

THE HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—On Monday morning a very fully attended meeting of the ratepayers of St. Ann's, Westminster, took place in the Vestry Room. The senior Churchwarden presided, and stated the objects of the meeting, namely, the closing entirely of the present unwholesome burial ground of St. Ann's, which was stated to be so offensive, from the foul mephitic exhalations arising from it, that the healths of the surrounding inhabitants were daily affected by it. After some very lengthened details had been gone through, it was put and carried that a Committee, headed by the Rector and Churchwardens, together with a number of influential parishioners, should forthwith investigate the subject matter of complaint.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—There were registered in the metropolitan districts, during the week which terminated last Saturday, 863 deaths, and 1235 births. Mortality caused by epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, is gradually decreasing.

LIGHTING THE THAMES.—Captain Goodwin has just laid before the Common Council a plan for lighting the River Thames, from the Nore to London, by means of masked reflectors, lighting only the best water; the Captain's object being to prevent the collision of vessels, by sending a stream of light down each reach.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## HER MAJESTY AND THE COURT.

WINDSOR, Friday Evening.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess of Prussia, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, and attended by several of the Royal suite, promenaded this morning in the Slopes and private plantations, returning to the Castle, after visiting the Queen's Kennel and the Royal Aviary, in pony carriages, which were in waiting in the Home Park.

The Prince Consort left the Castle shortly after ten o'clock, on horseback, and proceeded to Winkfield, to shoot over the Royal preserves in that vicinity. His Royal Highness, who had excellent sport, was accompanied by some of her Majesty's distinguished guests, and attended by his Equerry in Waiting. The Prince returned to the Castle shortly before two o'clock, to luncheon.

We are happy to state that the Duchess of Kent is convalescent. Her Royal Highness lunched with her Majesty this afternoon.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess of Prussia, drove out for an airing this afternoon in an open pony phaeton and four; proceeding through the Long Walk to Virginia Water and Englefield Green, and returning to the Castle by Bishopsgate.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Lord Robert Grosvenor, and several of her Majesty's visitors, and attended by Colonel Bouverie, rode out at the same time on horseback.

The Royal banquet this evening (covers being laid for ninety-four) was served in the Waterloo Chamber.

The Queen Dowager, accompanied by the Princess of Prussia, will take her departure from the Castle, on Tuesday next, for Marlborough House, where, on the following day, her Majesty will give a grand entertainment to her Royal Highness and a number of distinguished guests, previously to the Princess leaving England. Her Royal Highness will leave for the Continent on Thursday next, on which day her Majesty, Queen Adelaide, will return to Cashiobury Park for the remainder of the season.

## THE ACCIDENT TO THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.

In page 198 we have given an account of an accident to the *Great Britain* steamer. The following additional particulars are from the *Liverpool Advertiser*, of Thursday—

"It will be recollected that the *Great Britain* left Liverpool for New York at eleven o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, with the largest number of passengers (upwards of 180) that ever crossed the Atlantic in any steamer. She sailed south of the Isle of Man, the intention of Captain Hosken being to run up the Irish Channel, and to reach the Atlantic by the northern coast of Ireland. She made extraordinary way after clearing the harbour of Liverpool; indeed, all accounts agree in showing that she went at the unusually rapid rate of 13½ knots an hour. There can be very little doubt that she steamed most rapidly, for in nine and a-half hours after leaving our quays she struck on the Irish coast.

"Many rumours prevail as to the cause of the accident. Some say that the reckoning was badly kept, and others that the light off Dundrum Bay was taken for some other light. We believe, from what we have heard, that the latter was the real cause of the disaster. Certain it is, at all events, that at the hour we have mentioned, about eight o'clock p.m., she ran on shore on the main land near the Cow and Calf, as it is called, in Dundrum Bay. This bay is situated on the eastern coast of Ireland, and was the scene a few years since of one or two dreadful wrecks. It lies almost immediately opposite the southern shores of the Isle of Man, and is about half way between Belfast and Drogheda.

"The passengers and crew, we are rejoiced to say, were all landed in perfect safety. By means of jaunty cars, horses, carts, and other conveyances, the majority of them reached Belfast, and several of them arrived in Liverpool and Fleetwood this morning by the *Sea King* and *Maiden City* steamers. More, if not all of them, are expected to reach here to-morrow, and in the meantime prompt communication will be had by Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., the Liverpool agents for the *Great Britain*, with the directors in Bristol. The *Sea King* brought back the *Great Britain's* mail bags, which will be despatched to America by the next steamer.

"There was naturally very great confusion and consternation on board when the vessel struck; but, through the active exertions and timely counsel of Captain Hosken, all fears for personal safety were quickly subdued, and the passengers, as we have said, were safely landed, and with as much expedition as the unexpected nature of the circumstances would admit of.

"The *Great Britain*, it is thought, will be got off, but as yet nothing very positive on this point can be stated. A letter from Captain Hosken reached Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., this morning, detailing the calamity, and briefly giving his opinion as to the probability of getting her off. The sea was making a complete breach over her after she struck, but the ship was perfectly tight.

"We cannot conclude this account without expressing our deep regret that such a dreadful catastrophe should happen, and that the fame of this noble ship has unhappily been so greatly tarnished, when she appeared to be in the commencement of a most prosperous career. The voyage which had begun promised to be the speediest ever on record, as it is said she was sailing at the rate of 13½ miles an hour when she struck."

**THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.**—At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, *William Clare*, a young man of respectable appearance, surrendered to his bail, and was placed at the bar, charged with the manslaughter of Mr. Hinde. The particulars of this case have appeared in our police reports, and inquiries before the Coroner. It will be recollected that, a short time since, an accident occurred at the Romford station of the Eastern Counties Railway, when several passengers were more or less injured, and one gentleman, named Hinde, was so seriously wounded that he died a few days afterwards. The prisoner was the driver of the engine on that occasion, and he was now charged with the crime of manslaughter, arising from negligence in the discharge of his duty. The Jury returned a verdict of Acquittal.

**CAPTAIN RICHARDSON.**—We understand that Captain Richardson was yesterday discharged from custody.

**DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.**—The Irish papers received to-day contain accounts of riotous proceedings at Youghal and in the town of Kilkenny. At Youghal, the mob broke into the bakers' shops, and took out the bread. A similar course was pursued at Kilkenny by a mob, who assembled upon pretence of demanding employment. In both cases, the disturbances had been quelled. The neighbourhood of Youghal was lighted up by fires on the hills, and large detachments of people stationed themselves at various thoroughfares to prevent the corn being brought into the town. There is a report in circulation that Parliament will be assembled at an early date, to take into consideration the alarming state of Ireland.

**LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE AT BRIDPORT.**—An alarming fire, attended with loss of life, was discovered on Monday evening in the house of Mrs. Tucker, bookseller, Bridport. Mrs. Tucker perished, it is supposed, by suffocation, in endeavouring to escape. The maid-servant escaped from a window.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

**THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.**—By the Boston packet-ship *Anglo-Saxon* we have received accounts from New York to the 4th, three days later than those noticed elsewhere. The New York papers mention that Mr. Bancroft, Secretary of the United States Navy, is on the eve of resigning his office, and coming to England. The *New Orleans Picayune* of the 26th August, says, from information received at Alvarado, it would appear that the Californians were not taken by the squadron under Commodore Sloat, but that American citizens located in those provinces, combined with disaffected Mexicans, declared themselves independent of the Central Government, and raised the flag of the United States, in token of allegiance to that country. No official despatches had been received by the War Department of Washington from the army. We learn that the late news is credited by the Administration, and has imparted the hope more strongly than heretofore, that Santa Anna will accede to the proposition to open negotiations, as transmitted through Commodore Connor on the 27th of July. Peace, at all events, is confidently looked upon from Santa Anna's return to power.

## MANSLAUGHTER BY A POLICEMAN, IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Considerable sensation has been created in the neighbourhood of Northleach, Gloucestershire, owing to an affray between a county policeman and some country people, after the feast and wake at Great Barrington, on Sunday, the 6th inst., which has resulted in the death of one person, and may possibly be attended by the loss of a second life.

The ground was cleared at an early hour, and the people proceeded to regale themselves at various places of public entertainment. Amongst the rest, several young men and women repaired to the Fox Inn, at the village of Windrusk, where they were provided with such refreshment as their means afforded. Amongst the company assembled in the parlour were the deceased, Reuben Busby, Clifford, the other injured man, and two or three others who were in the habit of working in the same service. The company was made up of detached parties, but all were orderly and sober. In the course of the evening, a strange man, somewhat intoxicated, joined the company, and broke a glass, for which he refused to pay the sum demanded. This led to a partial disturbance, which induced the landlord to send for the police. Sergeant Adams and two of the constables came into the parlour, when one of the latter, Probert, pushed one of the company, an old man, down on the floor; this had the effect of exasperating the company, more especially Clifford, who complained of the unnecessary interference of the police. One of the constables had by that time gone out. Probert, however, drew out his truncheon, and, according to the statement of several witnesses, struck right and left, although no one had then committed any breach of the peace. It was proved that Sergeant Adams remained at the door, never once interfering. Probert continued striking at Clifford until the man was dragged out of the room, when Probert turned upon Reuben Busby, the deceased, who was sitting quietly at the table, and a blow of the truncheon across the crown of the skull laid him bleeding on the floor, and to all appearance dead. The landlord of the house, with several other persons, then interfered, and the deceased was taken out into the air; but, as he showed no symptoms of consciousness, it was deemed necessary to procure medical aid. Mr. Cheate, surgeon, of Burford, promptly attended, but he saw at once that it was a hopeless case. He found the deceased in a state of collapse, and labouring under depression of the brain. Stimulants were administered, and the other means in such cases resorted to without effect. The deceased, who never rallied, expired next morning.

At the close of the investigation, the Coroner went through the evidence, and the Jury, after a long consultation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against James Probert," who was committed for trial at the assizes.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

## THE CHARGE AGAINST THE AUTHORITIES OF ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.

On Tuesday the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the extensive parish of St. Pancras re-assembled for the third time in the Board Room of the Workhouse, for the purpose of further prosecuting an investigation into the recent serious charges made against them at an inquest held before Mr. Wakley, on the body of Mary Anne Jones, aged 19, who committed suicide under the circumstances already stated in our paper. The attendance was very large.

Dr. Birmingham said that, wishing to ascertain if the food of the workhouse was in accordance with the dietary table, he took the opportunity of visiting there on Saturday last, and ascertained that the soup given on that day was called "ox cheek." He found it so good, that he was not satisfied with the mere tasting of it, but finished the quantity given him as a specimen. He then went into the kitchen, and saw the master cutting up beef for sick and infirm. He had also tasted the mutton; it was as succulent and good in appearance and quality as that which he purchased for his own consumption. If ever poverty visited him, he would be thankful if he never had worse food set before him. Upon going into the larder, there were several buttocks of beef, and he understood that they had also pickled pork at different times of the year. The speaker then contended that such food was not given at any other establishment of the kind in England. He then moved that the master of the house be desired to place before the Board the rations of breakfast, dinner, and the ordinary suppers allowed to the paupers, in order to test them, and also that any gentleman present should be allowed to call in any one or more of the paupers to ask them if that was the kind of food they were in the habit of receiving. (Hear, hear.)

The master was brought forward, and the effect of Dr. Birmingham's resolution having been made known to him, specimens of the diet were placed on the table before the Directors, who evinced their satisfaction with them.

A great number of the inmates of the workhouse were then called in, and asked to declare whether the specimens were not similar in quantity and quality to the rations [they were ordinarily supplied with. This was an unfortunate experiment for the workhouse authorities, for, without a single exception, all the witnesses declared that the specimens were far superior, both in quality and quantity, to any they had ever received. Most of them declared the food they received was bad, and all of them were unanimous in saying that it was deficient in amount.

The Board of Directors then adopted a report, which is to be submitted to the next vestry, and to be also forwarded to the Poor Law Commissioners. This report, of course, acquitted not only themselves, but all the workhouse authorities of any blame whatever in the matter, and asserted that the food was excellent, both in quality and quantity.

**DEATH IN A POLICE CELL.**—An inquest was held on Monday before Mr. Mills, at the Elephant and Castle, Camden-town, on the body of Sarah Hannan, aged 38, the wife of a painter and glazier, who had been taken to the police station when in a fit, under the supposition that she was drunk. She was placed in a cell with the door open, and no surgeon was sent for until she was observed to be dying. The Coroner cautioned the police against being too rash in concluding that all persons insensible must be drunk. The Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

**RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—As the nine o'clock P.M. train was leaving Rugby station for Leicester, on Saturday last, an engine belonging to the London and North Western Company was standing below the point at which the Midland line diverges from the former, and no sooner had the engine and tender passed the points, than the engine-driver of the London and North Western Company turned on his steam, and the result was that the engine ran into the train before it had cleared the line, broke four of the carriages, throwing them off the rails, and tearing up the latter for some distance, whilst several of the passengers were seriously shaken and bruised. Mr. Hudson, the Chairman to the Midland Company, was in one of the carriages, but escaped unhurt. Assistance was promptly rendered to the sufferers, to whom every attention was paid by the officials of the London and North Western Company, and, after the detention of about an hour, the passengers were placed in carriages belonging to the latter Company, and forwarded on their journey. The guard was so seriously injured, that he was left behind.

**FATAL AFFRAY.**—On Tuesday, an Inquest was commenced before Mr. W. Baker, at the Cock, Ratcliff, on the body of William Harold Levitt, aged 25, who died at the house of his father, in Broad-street, Ratcliff, on Monday morning, from the effects of injuries he received in an affray which took place on the Barking-road, on Tuesday, the 15th instant. The body bore marks of considerable violence. Mr. Baker asked if there had been a *post mortem* examination of the body, and, on being answered in the negative, he said it would be useless to proceed with the case until the body had been examined, and the cause of death ascertained. He should therefore adjourn the inquiry; and, after giving the necessary direction for a *post mortem* examination, bound over the Jury in the usual recognisance to attend again. The deceased, who was the son of an ironmonger, whose family have lived in Ratcliff for the last half century, was returning from Barking on the 15th, in a chaise-cart, when he interrupted a running match on the road, and got into an altercation with some parties in a barouche drawn by two horses, and struck at them with his whip. One of the men in the barouche left it, and, after getting into the chaise, beat Mr. Levitt, jun., with the butt end of his whip about the head, face, and body. The deceased was rendered insensible by the blows, and he was conveyed to his father's residence in Ratcliff, where he lingered until Monday, when he died.

**MURDER IN LIVERPOOL.**—On Monday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, a woman named Catherine Tunney, residing at 42, Thomas-street, Liverpool, received such severe injuries at the hands of her husband, Owen Tunney, as caused her death. It appears that they had a quarrel, during which Tunney knocked his wife down by a blow upon her head with his fist; and, when she was down, he kicked her so violently as to cause her death, before a surgeon, who was sent for, could arrive. An inquest was held upon the body before the Borough Coroner on Wednesday, when a verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned against Owen Tunney, who has since surrendered himself to the police.

**FATAL ACCIDENT AT A PLEASURE-PARTY ON THE RIVER.**—On Tuesday morning a fatal and distressing accident occurred on the River Thames, near Battersea. It appears that four persons hired a small boat at Westminster, for the purpose of proceeding to Richmond for a day's pleasure. It was observed that the parties did not understand the management of a boat. They, however, arrived safely near Battersea, when they rowed athwart a barge, which was lying at anchor; one of the parties moved from his seat, and the boat immediately capsized, throwing the whole of them into the water. Two succeeded in grasping the cable, and were rescued by the bargemen. The other two unfortunate men, named James Gascoine, aged twenty-four, and George James, aged thirty-two, residing in Clerkenwell-green, almost instantly sunk, and were never seen to rise again. The boat was picked up and conveyed home by a fisherman.

**ALARMING ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIVES ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—On Monday evening a dreadful accident occurred at the Farringdon-road Station on the Great Western Railway, by which two of the passengers were killed, and others were seriously injured. It appears that the quarter before five o'clock Bristol train from Paddington proceeded in perfect safety until within a short distance of the station at Farringdon-road, sixty-three miles and three quarters from Paddington, when the steam was thrown off, and the breaks applied, for the purpose of stopping. The luggage-van, which was between the tender and second-class carriage, having run off the rails, and thereby diminished its velocity, the second-class carriage next to it ran into it with a fearful crash, being impelled forward by the remainder of the train, which was an unusually heavy one. The carriage was entirely demolished, and two passengers lost their lives. An inquest was held at the Prince of Wales Tavern, adjoining the Farringdon Station, on Tuesday, and, from the evidence given, it appeared that one of the deceased was a workman, named James Bonner, and the other Paul Broome Sargeant, a dairyman, of Wainborough Nithe Farm, near Swindon. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

**THE MURDER OF THE POLICEMAN AT DAGENHAM.**—On Tuesday, the inquiry into the mysterious murder of Police-constable George Clarke was resumed, for the sixth time, before C. C. Lewis, Esq., Coroner for Essex, at the Cross Keys Tavern, Dagenham. A great deal of evidence was gone into in addition to that already published, after which the Coroner, at considerable length, addressed the Jury. The room was then cleared of strangers; and, after consulting for upwards of one hour, the court was reopened, when the Coroner announced that the Jury had agreed to a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."—Mr. Rawlings said, on the part of Sergeant Parsons, against whom some suspicions had been raised, he wished to know whether Parsons was to remain under the surveillance of the police any longer?—Mr. Superintendent Pearce said he had no authority to answer the question.—Mr. Rawlings observed that Sergeant Parsons was quite ready to meet any charge that might be brought against him.—The Coroner said, no doubt a few days would decide the matter; and if Sergeant Parsons remained in custody he had no one to blame but himself.—The proceedings in this most extraordinary case then terminated.

**MELANCHOLY WEDDING.**—On Wednesday an inquest was held before W. Baker, Esq., at Clay Hall, Old Ford, Bow, on the body of Elizabeth Johns. The deceased, who was 20 years of age, was married on Saturday last at Poplar, and, after spending the day with her husband, returned with him to her father's house, and was taken very ill immediately afterwards, so much so that her husband slept on the floor. She continued to get worse, and expired on Tuesday morning, about two o'clock. There were no marks of violence on the body, nor did she complain of anything but a severe pain in her chest. Some of the jury thought a *post mortem* examination ought to be made, and the inquiry was then adjourned for that purpose.

**LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.**—On Thursday morning, about two o'clock, a fatal accident occurred to a young man, of the name of John Matthews, a printer, employed at Beaufort House, Strand, who, along with a fellow-workman named William Evans, had been spending the evening with one of the men employed on the *Bea* steam-boat, and with whom they were going to sleep on board the vessel on account of the wetness of the night. On passing from the pier to the boat, Evans slipped and fell overboard; John Matthews instantly jumped into the river to save his companion, but unfortunately struck his head against the paddle-box, immediately sank, and was drowned. His body was not found until nine o'clock on Thursday morning. Evans, however, was more fortunate, for he clung to the chain of the pier, and was hauled in by the engineer. The deceased has left a wife and four children.

**FIRE AT SOHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.**—Another fire, believed to be the act of an incendiary, occurred at Soham, on Saturday night, upon the premises of Mr. Fyson, near the Brook Dam. Three haystacks, and about fifty coombs of wheat, were burnt, as well as the stables, barn, and other outbuildings. The house was saved, owing to the river being immediately in front of it. This is about the tenth fire since Christmas. The loss is estimated at £300.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

## THE ALLEGED FORGERY OF RAILWAY SCRIP.

On Wednesday, *John Bannister Faulkner* and *Bentham Fabian* were called upon to surrender to take their trials upon two indictments for forgery, which have been upon the files of the Court for several sessions. Faulkner alone surrendered; and as the other defendant did not appear when he was formally called upon his recognisances, they were ordered to be treated.

The defendant Faulkner was placed in the dock, and arraigned upon an indictment which alleged that on the 6th of May, at the parish of St. Marylebone, one Bentham Fabian feloniously forged a certain acquaintance or receipt for the payment of money, and that the prisoner feloniously incited and counselled him to commit the forgery, and was an accessory before the fact.

Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Ballantine, with Mr. Huddleston, conducted the defence.

Mr. Clarkson addressed the Jury, and said that the defendant was indicted with another person named Fabian, who, as they had heard, had absconded from his bail, with the offence of forgery. These parties had carried on the business of stock and share brokers in the neighbourhood of Broad-street, in the city of London, and they were charged with forgery, uttering a document purporting to be an acquaintance or receipt for the payment of money, with the intention of defrauding a gentleman named Leon Solomon. The learned counsel proceeded to state that, although the forged document was technically described as a receipt for the payment of money, in point of fact the forged document was what was now pretty generally known as railway scrip, and referred to a projected line of railway, which was duly registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, called the Buckinghamshire Railway and Oxford and Bletchley Junction, and an important question would arise, whether such an instrument as railway scrip came within the scope of the Act of Parliament, and would be considered as a valuable security. With regard to the facts, he said he apprehended, there would be no doubt that Fabian had obtained a large sum of money from the prosecutor, depositing as security a number of the railway scrip to which he had referred; and he should show that this scrip, which represented the holder to be entitled to four hundred shares in the undertaking, was forged in every respect.

Mr. Ballantine, on the part of the prisoner, contended that the present indictment could not be supported, inasmuch as the document which formed the ground of accusation did not come within the scope of the Act of Parliament, and could not be taken as an acquaintance or receipt. The learned Counsel said that it was perfectly clear that, at the time the statute under which the indictment was framed was passed by the Legislature, no such thing as railway scrip was in existence, and therefore it could not have been intended that the Act should apply to such instruments; and he proceeded to argue that it would be impossible to regard railway scrip, although it might in point of fact represent that a certain amount had been paid as a deposit, in the light of a receipt or acquaintance, and he therefore submitted that the present indictment could not be supported.

Mr. Huddleston followed on the same side.

The Judges, after a short consultation, said they should not stop the case.

Mr. Clarkson accordingly proceeded to call witnesses.

Mr. Edward Richards deposed that, in the early part of this year, he was in the habit of transacting business with the firm of Fabian and Faulkner, but particularly with Mr. Fabian. They were partners in the business of share agents; he was introduced to the prisoner by Mr. Fabian, at their office in Broad-street; and, after this, witness negotiated the raising money upon the security of Buckinghamshire railway scrip, and he repeatedly raised money upon shares of that description, and handed it over to Mr. Fabian, at the Hall of Commerce, and also at the Jamaica Coffee-house. He never paid any money in the prisoner's presence. In May he received some money from a Mr. Killeck. This was before the transaction with Mr. Solomon. Witness received money from that gentleman upon the security of the Buckinghamshire shares, by desire of Mr. Fabian. On the 6th May he was in the City, and Mr. Fabian said something to him about the necessity of getting a sum of money before four o'clock on that day. He did not see Mr. Faulkner on that day until after the transaction, when they dined together. Witness and Mr. Fabian went to Mr. Solomon's house, to ask whether he would advance more money, if scrip was left with him as security; and, upon his consenting to do so, Fabian went to fetch the scrip, and he returned with the scrip in question, and Mr. Solomon advanced the sum arranged to be received. The prisoner did not know anything of the transaction until the afternoon, and then it was only stated generally that a sum of money had been obtained.

Mr. Bodkin asked the witness whether he had not on a former occasion made a written statement of the transaction to his solicitor?—He replied that he did.

Mr. Bodkin said that, having recalled his attention to this circumstance, he must repeat the question, whether he persevered in stating that Mr. Faulkner was not aware beforehand of the transaction respecting the shares?—The witness replied that he did.

Mr. Clarkson addressed the Court, and intimated his opinion that it would be useless to proceed any further, as he said the charge against the prisoner of being an accessory before the fact rested entirely upon the testimony of the witness Richards, and as he now made a statement entirely contrary to the evidence he had formerly given, and in fact exonerated the prisoner from the charge, it would be hopeless to expect a conviction.

Mr. Baron Platt remarked that, as Richards had made two opposite statements, it was possible that what he now said might be the truth.

The Jury then, under the direction of the Court, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Mr. Clarkson said there were two other indictments against the prisoner, one for felony and the other for misdemeanour in obtaining money under false pretences, but as he had no further evidence to offer, it would be unnecessary to occupy the time of the court by proceeding with them.

A verdict of "Not Guilty" was then recorded upon each indictment.

Mr. Clarkson then said that a considerable sum of money was taken from the prisoner when he was apprehended, and as there was every reason to believe that a portion of it consisted of the money that had been obtained from Mr. Solomon by means of the forged scrip, he applied to the Court to order that amount to be restored to the prosecutor.

Mr. Ballantine said he was instructed by Mr. Faulkner to state that he should offer no obstacle to the application, and was quite willing that any money that could be identified as a portion of that obtained from Mr. Solomon should be delivered up.

**THE BILL AGAINST CAPTAIN RICHARDSON IGNORED BY THE GRAND JURY.**—On Wednesday evening, after the Judges had left the Court, it was intimated that the Grand Jury had ignored the bill, charging Captain Richardson, on two counts, with fraud and forgery. The Grand Jury examined a great number of witnesses, and it was understood that they stated as their reason for ignoring the bill, that, after looking at the whole of the evidence which had been laid before them, the majority of them were of opinion that the words "ten pounds" had never been written in the cheque, and, therefore, no forgery had been effected. They were, at the same time, satisfied that Captain Richardson had, by some means, obtained the signatures of his two co-trustees to a blank cheque, and, as he was authorised by a resolution of the Company to draw cheques, no fraud had been committed; entertaining, as the majority of the body did, this view, they had no other course to adopt than to ignore the bill. The Grand Jury came into Court on Thursday morning with several bills, and among them the one preferred against Capt. Richardson for forgery of the cheque for £5000, and which they returned "Not Found."—Mr. Bodkin, on behalf of the prosecution, applied to the Court to make an order that the accused gentleman should be detained till the Grand Jury were discharged, in order to give the Directors of the Railway Company, for whom he appeared, an opportunity of consulting the shareholders as to the propriety of preferring another bill, or adopting some other form of proceeding. Mr. Clarkson opposed the application. He said it was a very novel course to apply for the detention of an accused person, in order to suit the convenience and accommodate the shareholders of a joint-stock speculation. There had been ample opportunity to prefer a second indictment against the accused gentleman, if the prosecutors had thought proper to do so.—Baron Platt said he thought he was bound to see that the interests of justice were not defeated, by allowing a person, placed in the position of the prisoner, to be set at large. He considered the application a reasonable one. His Lordship then gave a formal order that the prisoner should be detained until the Grand Jury were discharged.

**THE LATE ASSAULT AND RIOT ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.**—On Thursday, *Joseph Glory*, aged 25, *Richard Cumming*, aged 27, *John Duggan*, aged 29, *John Sheehan*, aged 30, and thirteen others, all Irish labourers, employed at the Camden Town Station, of the North Western Railway, were indicted for feloniously wounding *William Ellis*, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. There were other counts in the indictment charging the prisoners with riot and assault. We recently gave an account of the occurrence. The prisoners pleaded Guilty. The prisoners (seventeen in number) were respectively sentenced to periods of three, four, six, and nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

**THE NEW JUDGE.**—We understand that the Solicitor-General, Mr. Dundas, will be the new Judge, in the room of the late Mr. Justice Williams.

**MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.**—The late Mr. J. Ashton, of Newton Bank, near Hyde, in Cheshire, a wealthy and extensive cotton manufacturer of Manchester, has bequeathed to the Manchester Royal Infirmary a legacy of £5000; and, after leaving large bequests to his family and others, leaves the residue of his personal estate, which is considerable, to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the reduction of the national debt. The residue is augmented by the falling-in of a legacy of £20,000, left to Mr. W. Wright, his confidential clerk, and whom he had constituted an executor, but who died only a short time previous to the testator, leaving a wife and family to deplore the loss of their sole protector, and the promised reward, which seemed within their grasp. The testator has directed that all money out on mortgage shall also fall into the personal estate. There is a legacy of £1000 to the son of Mr. Wright, who is a clerk in the concern; and legacies to the other clerks, and to the servants connected both with the business and his private establishment: to Frederick Slowe, he leaves £1000 as a token of regard for his faithful services whilst in his employ; to Mr. John Barker, £5000. He leaves in trust for his daughter, £25,000; and also an annuity until she is of age: to his brother, Mr. Joseph Ashton, £500 a-year; to his brother, Mr. Samuel Ashton, and his sisters, Miss Jane Ashton and Mrs. Mary Tucker, £25,000 each. There are legacies to many of his relations on the maternal side. He devises and bequeaths to his brother, Mr. Robert Ashton, all his messages, buildings, factories, warehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and all the freehold, leasehold, and copyhold estates, and all the steam-engines, apparatus, and machinery absolutely. Besides the property in Chester and Manchester, for which a separate grant of probate has issued, there has been £80,000 administered to in London by the surviving executor, Mr. Robert Ashton. We are not furnished with the amount of the residue of the personal estate, which probably is not yet known; but it is spoken of as likely to realise to the Government £150,000.





## HYMN OF THE HARVEST.

WELCOME to Autumn, whose all-fostering love  
 Ripens the corn, and gives to human toil  
 Blessings abundant from the teeming soil,  
 Plenty and peace and health, all gifts above  
 Most precious!... Joyful be brown Autumn's reign,  
 Duly returning to the golden plain,  
 Filling the lap of Hope with fair fruition,  
 Lending to Ceres' shrine another wreath  
 Far nobler than the Laurel's gory mission  
 Which Crowns the Conqueror for deeds of death!  
 Welcome to Autumn whose free hand  
 Scatters its blessings o'er each land!

Nature is Heaven's first artisan. The plough  
 Is Nature's shuttle, and her loom the Earth,  
 Whence man is clad and fed; whence Joy and Mirth  
 Come laughing o'er the land with radiant brow.  
 Hail to the Harvest and the Harvest Home,  
 When glow the dance and song, and beakers foam!  
 Honour'd be Ceres' sickle—peaceful sceptre,  
 Swaying her subjects of the grateful loam  
 Which works for man—his pupil and preceptor—  
 When icebound are the leaves of Nature's tome.  
 Welcome to Autumn! May th' Almighty hand  
 Cheer with its succour every suffering land.



RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR CASTLE.



WINDSOR CASTLE.—THE ROUND TOWER.

THE return of the Court to Windsor Castle—the only fitting palace and really “proper house and home” of the Sovereign—has suggested the propriety of this week commencing in our Journal a Series of Original Illustrations of this magnificent pile. These Views, we should premise, have not been copied from any previous Engravings, but have been executed from Drawings carefully made by first-rate Artists, who have been favoured by the Official Authorities with special permission to complete their Drawings in the respective apartments, so as to insure accuracy. For this privilege, our best acknowledgments are tendered to the Gentlemen of the Lord Chamberlain’s Department, at Windsor Castle, by whose courtesy we are thus enabled to present these faithful pictures of the Castle-Palace to our Readers. “Those who wish to see a Royal residence worthy of our island,” and desire to become acquainted with the social and domestic cha-

acter of our Sovereign,” says Mr. Jesse, “should go to Windsor;” and we are persuaded that our Illustrations will bear out this recommendation.

With the early history of the Castle, we shall be very brief; our object being to introduce the Reader to *Windsor as it is*, rather than a retrospect of its condition in past ages. The site, as Sir John Denham says, seems made to “invite the builder.” The Conqueror built a Castle here, and his son, Henry I., added a Chapel; and a treaty of King Stephen refers to Windsor as second in importance only to the Tower of London. A few fragments of Norman architecture were brought to light about twenty years since. King John lay at Windsor during the conferences at Runnymede, Henry III. considerably altered and enlarged the Lower Ward, and added a Chapel on the site of the present Tomb-house.

But Windsor Castle owes all its glory to Edward III.; for it could have been but little more than a rude fortress, with an adjacent chapel, till Edward of Windsor (it was his native place), gave it grandeur, extent, and durability.

What our Third Edward built, under the directing eye of William of Wykeham, King George IV. restored by the directing taste of Sir Jeffry Wyatville, commencing in the year 1824.

The Castle is oblong in plan, and is divided into three Wards, the Lower, Middle, and Upper. Between the two latter Wards is

THE ROUND TOWER,

with which Edward III. commenced his Castle: of this it was the Keep, and a sort of Hall, for the assembling of a fraternity of Knights who should sit together, on a footing of equality, as the knights sat in romance at the Round Table of King Arthur. Of this Tower, and the inner face of the Norman or Queen Elizabeth’s Gate, our first illustration presents a fine view.

Mr. Jesse tells us:—“The Round Tower stands on an artificial mound, surrounded by a deep fosse or dry ditch, long since converted into a sunk garden.



WINDSOR CASTLE.—THE WATERLOO CHAMBER.



A garden faire, and in the corner set  
And herebere green, with wandia long, and small  
Railed about.

"The compass of the Tower," says Stow, "is one hundred and fifty paces." Wyattville added thirty-three feet to the Tower, exclusive of the Flag Tower, giving an elevation of twenty-five feet more. The interior is approached by a covered flight of one hundred steps, commanded by a piece of artillery fixed into the wall at the summit. A second flight of steps leads to the battlements of the proud Keep, from which it is said, so extensive is the view, that twelve counties may be seen. His Royal Highness Prince Albert is Constable of this Tower, and, indeed, of Windsor Castle. This fine old Keep was the prison of the Castle from the reign of Edward III. to the Restoration in 1660. "From this Tower," says Stow, "when ye wether is clear may easily be descried Poll's steeple." This was the steeple of old St. Paul's—the dome and lantern of the new may still be descried."

For the sake of effective arrangement of our Illustrations, we shall be constrained to detach them from the regular plan. Thus, our present specimen of the Interior is from the State Apartments, and named

#### THE WATERLOO CHAMBER.

It is a truly noble room, of large dimensions, and originality of design; and great acquisition to the State Apartments of the Castle; it having been built by Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, over a comparatively useless Court-yard. As it is situated between other ranges of apartments, it is, of necessity, lighted from above; but this circumstance has been happily seized by the Architect, who has, in fact, made it contribute to the peculiarity of character which the room possesses. It is superbly fitted in oak, and within the panels are placed those *chef-d'œuvres* of art which Sir Thomas Lawrence painted for King George IV., consisting of the Portraits of many of the then reigning Sovereigns of Europe, as well as some of the eminent statesmen and warriors conspicuous in the stirring events of the years 1813, 1814, and 1815, by whose talents and exertions the peace of Europe was established. Hence it is called the Waterloo Chamber, from the glorious event of the last-named year. The pictures are fifty-nine in number; five of the finest being the Portraits of Lord Londonderry, 1823; the Earl of Liverpool; Pope Pius VII.; Francis II., Emperor of Austria; and Field-Marshal Prince Blücher.

The Chamber is lighted with lamps of superb design; and the furniture is gorgeous. Here many of the State banquets are given; and her Majesty entertained the Queen Dowager, the Princess of Prussia, and a large and distinguished party, at a grand dinner on Wednesday evening.

#### COURT AND HAUT TON.

##### RETURN OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO WINDSOR.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, embarked on board the *Fairy* steam-yacht, from Trinity Wharf, East Cowes, on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, under a salute from the guns of the Castle. The *Fairy*, with the standard flying, proceeded across the Solent to Portsmouth.

A few minutes before 10, the *Fairy* entered the harbour under the customary salutes, the ships manning yards and exhibiting their coloured flags from stem to stern.

The *Fairy* proceeded up to the landing place at the Royal Clarence-yard, where, on landing, the Royal party were received by the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Charles Ogle: by the Lieutenant Governor, Major Gen. the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham; by a guard of honour formed by the 13th Light Infantry, under Major Cunningham; and the officers of the guard. The Royal train carriages were in waiting, and the Royal party proceeded en route to Farnborough station, and thence to Windsor, where they arrived at half-past one o'clock.

The Royal party occupied five carriages. In the first carriage were the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. In the second carriage were the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Dowager Lady Lytton. In the third carriage were Prince Alfred and the Lady in Waiting, the Viscountess Canning. In the other carriages were the Maids of Honour in Waiting, the Lord in Waiting, (Lord Waterpark), the Groom in Waiting, the Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty (Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey), and the Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert (Colonel Bouverie).

The Queen gave a grand dinner on Wednesday evening. The company included her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, the Duke of Wellington, the Lady in Waiting on the Queen Dowager, the Countess Haack, the Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth, the Countess of Westmoreland, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount Clifden, Lord Edward Howard, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Count Puckler, Count Witzleben, Count Wyld, the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay, Sir George Comper, the Rev. David Markham, and Colonel the Hon. H. Cavendish. The banquet was given in the Waterloo Chamber.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—From our own Correspondent.—Her Majesty, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, left the Castle this morning between nine and ten o'clock, in an open pony phaeton, proceeding through the Norman Gateway to St. George's Chapel. Her Majesty and the Princess alighted at Cardinal Wolsey's tomb-house, through which they walked to the Chapel of St. George, entering the sacred edifice by the Cloister Postern, near the Chapter Room. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, and some other of the distinguished visitors at the Castle walked by the side of the Queen. The Hon. Colonel Grey, Colonel Bowles, and Colonel Bouverie were in attendance upon the Queen and the Prince. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with their Royal and distinguished guests, were received, upon their arrival at the Chapel, by the Rev. David Markham, the Canon in residence, (in the absence of the Dean), who had the honour of conducting them over the interior of the building. The Royal Party, after visiting the Choir, proceeded through the Nave to the Centaph of the Princess Charlotte, and returned thence to the Queen's closet. Dr. Elvey, her Majesty's organist, played the National Anthem upon the Queen entering the Chapel, and other sacred compositions during the Royal visit. The Royal party returned to the Castle, after staying about half an hour. The commencement of the morning service was suspended for a short time, in consequence of the visit of her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Prussia, walked, upon their return from St. George's Chapel, to the Queen's private kennel, in the Home Park, and visited the Royal aviary in the course of their morning promenade through the private grounds and plantations around the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, &c., and attended by Colonel Wyld, and other members of the Royal household, shot, this morning, over the Royal preserves in the vicinity of Flemish Farm, and had most excellent sport. Their Royal and Serene Highnesses returned to the Castle shortly before two o'clock, to luncheon with her Majesty. At four o'clock in the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by the Queen Dowager and the Princess of Prussia, took an airing in the Great Park and through the grounds at Virginia Water, in an open pony carriage and four, attended in two other open pony phaetons and on horseback, by the Royal suite. The Prince Consort was accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Palmerston, and several of her Majesty's distinguished guests on horseback. Immediately upon the Queen alighting at the Castle, which was not until a few minutes past six o'clock, a letter was placed in her Majesty's hands, from the Duchess of Kent, who will not (we regret to state) be able to join the Royal dinner circle this evening, in consequence of indisposition. The Duchess was slightly indisposed on Sunday last, and has not quite recovered since the first attack. Her Royal Highness will, therefore, dine in private this evening, at Frogmore House. Mr. Brown, surgeon to the Royal Household, is professionally attending the Duchess. The Royal banquet was served, this evening, in the Waterloo Gallery. Covers were laid for forty-four. The band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards performed during the banquet.

The Court is expected to leave Windsor in the course of next week for Claremont, where it will remain for about a week or ten days, to enable his Royal Highness Prince Albert to enjoy the sport of shooting over the preserves of that domain.

#### THE PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

On Monday her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Countess Haack, his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, Count Puckler, Baron Witzleben, and the Earl of Denbigh, visited the Mansion House. Her Royal Highness was met at the entrance hall by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and the State officers. They then proceeded to view the state rooms in the Mansion House. Refreshments being laid out, her Royal Highness partook of some. Her Royal Highness proposed the health of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, and prosperity to the City of London. His Lordship made a suitable reply, and before sitting down begged to drink her Royal Highness' health, and prosperity to the Prussian dominions. Her Royal Highness then went to the Guildhall, the East India House, and the Post-office, and afterwards to Kew, on a visit to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. A select party was invited to meet her Royal Highness to dinner at Cambridge Cottage.

THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.—The Countess of Blessington, with her nieces, accompanied by le Comte d'Orsay, arrived at Bath, last week, on a visit to the Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.—The Duke and Duchess of Bedford intend to receive a succession of visitors at Woburn Abbey, at the close of the ensuing month.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—There is a rumour afloat that the Duke of Wellington is about to visit the island of Jersey. This is in some measure confirmed by a more assured report that Sir Charles Ogle, Port Admiral, is going to Jersey, in order to inspect the fortifications in company with the hero of Waterloo.

FESTIVITIES AT WITLEY COURT.—Witley Court, lately the residence of the Queen Dowager, has recently been the scene of unwonted gaiety, on account of the noble owner, Lord Ward, having taken up his residence there for a short time on his return from the Continent.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday last, the Hon. Edward Plunkett, son of the Right Hon. Lord Dunsany, was married, by special licence, to the Hon. Miss Anne Constance Dutton, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Sherborne, and sister to the Countess of Duncu. Shortly after the ceremony, the happy pair left Sherborne Hall for Dunsany Castle, to pass the honeymoon.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has caused to be issued cards for a grand entertainment to her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia on Wednesday next, at Marlborough House, the Princess having appointed the following day for her departure for Berlin.

#### THE THEATRES.

##### THE LEGITIMATE MINORS.

Whilst Miss Laura Addison continues her brilliant career in the "far north" of SADLER'S WELLS, nightly filling the theatre to its last available nook, Mr. Macready is attracting large audiences in the extreme south, at the SURREY. He appeared on Monday evening as *Othello*; and it was with the greatest difficulty we could now and then obtain even a glimpse of the stage, although we arrived very shortly after the curtain had risen, during the first scene. It was gratifying to see this immense mass of people quiet and orderly. During the *entr'actes*, it is true, they gave their lungs full play; but whilst the tragedy was going on—except when some restless visitor felt inclined to walk over the others to or from his place—their behaviour was characterised by extreme propriety. It must be recollected that the performances were to a shilling pit and sixpenny gallery, and that it was a Monday night audience. As we have before stated, it would be useless to enter into any criticism upon Mr. Macready's acting; our task is rather to record the general effect of it upon his audience, and this must to him have been exceedingly gratifying. He appears and is heard to the greatest advantage at the Surrey; the house being, in our opinion, the finest in London—that is to say, not as regards actual size, but proportions; and a good view of the stage is to be obtained from every part of the auditorium. Hence, whilst there is sufficient distance interposed between the audience and the actor to help the proper effect, every tone of the latter is audible, and all the nicer phases of the impersonation can be readily caught. Every point in Mr. Macready's acting on Monday was readily and judiciously recognised; and, as we before stated, the general attention was remarkable, looking to the manner in which the people swarmed like bees round the galleries and sides of the pit. The other characters in the tragedy were respectively performed. Mr. Cooper played *Iago*, and Mr. Leigh Murray was the *Cassio*; Mrs. Ternan, *Emilia*; and Mrs. Gill, *Desdemona*. The entire *dramatis personæ* were evidently in good training, and the manner in which the play was mounted was creditable to the management. We would, however, suggest that the whole of the front of the stage should be covered with green baize, instead of the square piece as laid down on Monday. On the off-nights, Mr. Cooper has appeared as *Abel Dodsworth*, in "The Law of the Land," a drama by Mr. W. H. Wills, which enjoyed a considerable run some years ago. We believe the story of Dr. Dodd is taken as the foundation of the plot.

From the Surrey we turned into the VICTORIA, where something terrifically nautical was being enacted. The house was not particularly well attended, nor did there appear to be anything represented sufficiently meritorious or attractive to command an audience. There was a shabby, careless look about the stage arrangements, and utter disregard of detail, which the lowest classes of playgoers are now quick at detecting. What we heard of the piece, too, was ultra-melodramatic, verging closely on burlesque. This is to be regretted, as the position and capabilities of the theatre would allow far better things to be done. We are aware of the utility of forcing people to sit out heavy five-act plays under the impression that they are arresting the decline of the drama, when their tastes have evidently changed with respect to so many of the pieces denominated "standard;" but such trash as forms the *pabulum* of those who make up the audiences of the "minimum" theatres is really calculated to swamp the drama altogether, legitimate and otherwise, and cannot be too severely dealt with. In their usual performances—that is to say, altogether apart from the star system—the Surrey and Victoria Theatres ought to hold precisely the same rank as the Porte St. Martin and Ambigu Comique at Paris; and they undoubtedly would do so were the same exertions used in procuring and putting their pieces on the stage. With first-class dramatists to write for them, and first-rate intelligence to superintend their productions, there is no reason why the same hits should not be made which, for hundreds of nights consecutively, crowd the Boulevard theatres.

An adaptation of the clever French piece, "L'Almanach des 25,000 Adresses," is in rehearsal at the LYCEUM, under the title of "Which Mister Smith?" Mr. Phelps has resigned his character of *Mercutio*, in "Romeo and Juliet," to Mr. H. Marston. We are glad of this, as it was altogether unsuited to Mr. Phelps's style of acting. We believe he was averse to playing it himself, but did so to "strengthen the bill," as it is termed.

THE HAYMARKET is being embellished, previous to commencing its ensuing season at the beginning of October.

DRURY LANE puts forward a promising prospectus of the intended arrangements for the season. The ballet of "Betty," now playing at the Académie Royale, and founded on our play of "Charles the Second," will be one of the earliest novelties.

THE OLYMPIC opens about the second week in October. The company has been selected very judiciously, and comprises Mrs. C. Jones, Mrs. R. Gordon (of whom we spoke so favourably at the Queen's, under Mr. Abington's management), Mrs. Walter Lacy, Miss Charles, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Leigh Murray, Mr. Henry Betty, &c.; and the ballet department is unusually strong. There is a chance of the manager's success, provided that care be taken in the selection of pieces to be represented, and that all amateur rubbish be utterly rejected.

A new drama is in preparation at the PRINCESS'. Mr. Laurent has taken the Adelaide Gallery, which he intends to open on the plan of the Concerts Valentin at Paris, concluding with a ball. The establishment will be called "Laurent's Casino," for *Soirées Musicales et Dansantes*. The arrangements will be carried on under the direction of several efficient masters of the ceremonies: every attempt will be made to preserve extreme order, and admission will be refused to all questionable visitors. The Gallery is being entirely redecorated, and the refreshment department will be under the superintendence of Mr. Ellis.

#### MUSIC.

##### OPERA AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The lessee has issued his Prospectus for the forthcoming season, which commences on Saturday next (October 3), the theatre having closed June 23. In the interregnum the interior has been re-painted, repaired, and decorated—the original designs being preserved. The orchestra will be semi-circular for the future; so that the players will now be ranged as far back as the pit partition, the stalls being removed from the central portion to the sides up to the stage-lights. That this alteration, which is in accordance with continental practice, will be highly favourable for instrumental effect, there can be no doubt. A new drop-curtain has been painted by Mr. Grieve—under whose superintendence the scenic department is placed; Mr. W. West directing the spectacle, and Mr. Harley being stage-manager. Mr. Hughes is the leader of the band, and Schira is the conductor.

Three new grand operas are in preparation. The first will be by Mr. Lavena, a violoncello player, the step-son and partner of the late Mori; the second, by Mr. Balfe; and the third, by Mr. Wallace, the composer of "Maritana." Thus there will be three works from native composers, executed by our own vocalists—at the head of whom is Madame Anna Bishop, who has had a brilliant career in Italy and Germany. She is to appear in Balfe's "Maid of Artois," which has been altered and arranged by the Composer expressly for her. The other singers are Miss Romer, Miss Rainforth, Miss Messent (of the Royal Academy of Music), Miss Poole, Miss Collett, Miss Rebecca Isaacs (her first appearance); Messrs. Harrison, D. W. King, Barker, Henry, and a *débütant*, as tenors; Borsani, Burdini, Stretton, Weiss, and S. Jones, as basses.

Mr. Bunn announces, also, that he is in negotiation with Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia to sing in English. As this great *artiste* has been engaged, as we believe, at the Italian Opera in Covent Garden Theatre, for the season 1847, we think her advent to the British stage is now rather problematical.

The lessee also intimates his determination not to allow Jenny Lind to break, with impunity, the contract she signed with him in Berlin, on her own terms, to sing at Drury-Lane Theatre in Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia." Her appearance in this country at any other theatre, whilst this agreement is in full force, is, of course, out of question; but we understand that she has not the most remote notion of visiting this country. It is not a fortnight since she declared positively that she would not sing either in Italian or English for any earthly consideration. The Swedish Nightingale is known to be firm in her resolutions, so we despair of hearing her syren notes in England.

The Orchestra and Chorus, (Mr. Tully being Chorus Master), have been again numerically increased. A new tenor, that great desideratum, is promised.

In the Ballet and Spectacle department, there is to be a vast array of talent. Carlotta Grisi has all but signed; but Flora Fabbri, who will dance on the opening night in a new ballet called "Ersilie," composed expressly for her by her *cara sposa* Bretin; Mdle. Plunkett, who is now ranked in Paris, at the French Grand Opera, as *Première Danseuse*; Mdle. Fucos, the new young Italian, who has created such a sensation at the Académie Royale; and Mdle. Paderna, who has been the idol of La Scala and San Carlos, are all positively engaged. Amongst the other dancers are M. and Mdme. Theodore, Mdle. Bénard, and Mdle. La Borderie, all from the Parisian Académie Royale; and Mdme. Giubille, the sisters St. Louis, Mdle. Louise, Mdle. Adele, MM. Adrien and Paul, and MM. Hugnet and Blais, from Italy. MM. Blais and Barry are the Ballet Masters, and M. Adrien, Under Ballet Master. The pantomimists—Messrs. Payne, Mathews, Wieland, Howell, Risley and Sons—have been re-engaged. Mr. Bunn is pledged in his Prospectus to three new operas, and three new ballets; so that there will be no lack of exertion. We understand that "Maritana," and the new ballet of "Ersilie," will be the opening pieces on Saturday next; and, in the following week, Mdme. Bishop is to make her *débüt*. We would suggest to the lessee, also, to vary the old *répertoire* a little more than was done last season, and to revive some of the old English ballad operas, such as "Love in a Village," the "Duenna," the "Beggars' Opera," &c. Mr. Bunn, in conclusion, it is but justice to mention, deserves the support and patronage of the public, for the advances he is making towards a truly Grand National Opera.

##### MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

MR. WILSON.—This clever vocalist has been giving his Scottish entertainments in Devonshire and Cornwall with great success. Next week he visits Brighton, Hastings, St. Leonard's, and Ramsgate.

MUSICAL TOURS.—Grisi, Mario, F. Lablache, and John Parry, with Benedict as accompanist, sang at the concert of the Shrewsbury Choral Society to 800 persons, and were encored in nearly all their pieces. On the 17th, they were at an evening concert at Wolverhampton. On the 18th at a morning one at Leamington. On the 19th they had a morning concert at Cheltenham; after which Benedict quitted the party for Germany, and was replaced at the evening concert by Lindsay Sloper. Last Monday night they were at an evening concert at Plymouth, and on Tuesday evening at Exeter. On Wednesday morning they visited Clifton, and at night delighted the Bath amateurs. On Thursday morning they sang at Reading, and in the evening they were at Mr. Carter's concert at Greenwich. This expedition was closed yesterday at Brighton, and Grisi and Mario were to have quitted England for Paris this day; but we learn that their stay is likely to be prolonged for a concert on the 30th inst., to be given by the Queen Dowager, in

honour of the Princess of Prussia. A Royal musical entertainment, on the 26th, at Windsor Castle, is also spoken of. As the Italian Opera opens in Paris on Thursday next with Madame Persiani as *Lucia*, the services of Grisi and Mario will not be required until the end of the week. At Easter, 1847, they return to London, to fulfil their engagement at the new Italian Opera in Covent Garden Theatre.

##### GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

As Autumnal quiet settles more and more deeply over our home-politics, we look all the more keenly for every rumour of excitement and change abroad; and John Bull stares about him like Palinurus,

Atque omnes ventos atque omnia sidera captat.

The Iberian Peninsula, that seems to rival the "still-vexed Bermoothes" in constant agitation, sends us the largest bale of intelligence. The prospect of the Infanta's marriage with the French Prince seems likely to lash up into ungovernable fury those whom Byron called

The shirtless patriots of Old Spain;

and the escape from France of Don Carlos's son, and General Cabrera, for the evident purpose of beginning a new Carlist war, will soon make the "confusion worse confounded."

We have just seen a Lay of Rejoicing at this prospect of fresh fighting in the Peninsula, written by an Irish friend of ours, who looks on the world as an extensive Donnybrook Fair, and admires Spain as one of its liveliest booths:—one who fully enters into the spirit of his friend Ensign O'Doherty's celebrated Thanksgiving Ode on the general European peace in 1815:—

I wish to St. Patrick we had a new war;  
I care not with whom, nor what it was for, &c.

Tacitus tells us, in his "Life of Agricola," that many of the Irish were decidedly of Spanish origin. Perhaps this may be the case with our friend, and make him feel that lively interest in Spanish rows, past, present, and future, which his stanzas depict. He exhibits some disregard of chronological arrangement, but this probably is done to group his heroes more effectively.

AIR.—"The Groves of Blarney."

Oh, Spain 's the region For a martial legion, And for keeping bayonets in fine repair; From the old dominion Of the Carthaginian, To when Gin'ral Evans paraded there. The worthy Caesar Fought there at his leisure, The Connaught Rangers they tried its air; Bould Hannibal and Mago Did all the way go, To enjoy a skirmish in a scene so fair.	There was great Sertorius, And his Fawn so glorious— (Tis all written about them in a book): And my friend Riego, Who did the wrong way go: Faix, they caught him, and gave his neck a crook: And the Emperor Boney Charging passes so stony, With his Polish Lancers all of a row. But could or new, boys, Spain never did view, boys, Such another commander as The Duke, you know.
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There were Goths and Vandals, Whose names are bad handles For my poor genie to twirl in rhyme: And Arabian deceivers, And Moor misbelievers, Smashed one another there many a time: Orlando the Paladin, Who shines many a ballad in: And General O'Reilly, as bould as a gun: And some Blakes and O'Donnells, And several O'Connells, Turned themselves into natives to enjoy the fun.	And now—'tis consoling— Here comes Count Montemolin, And Ramon Cabrera the game to re- new. So, brave boys, who delight in The fun of fighting, Come over at once, for there's lots to do. Leave your rotten potatoes, And all your great O's, Who thunder in Conciliation Hall: And, since Mr. Mesgher For the sword is so eager, He'd better come first, and open the ball.
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Our own conquests, however, appear likely to furnish employment for our fire-eaters for some time to come. There seems every probability of some of our present friends in the Punjab partially reorganising their army and beginning a fresh struggle with us. The lesson they got in the beginning of this year, sharp as it was, does not appear to have thoroughly cured them of their fanatical folly. The Sikhs have yet to find out their mistake; and the Singhs seem to be returning to their old martial tune. That crafty gentleman, Gholab Singh, who adroitly watched the late conflict, and sided with us when he saw that we were winning, is now said to be intriguing with the Afghans against us. "Vestigia nulla retrorsum" will be the motto this year for our army of occupation at Lahore. The end of it probably will be, that we shall be forced to do a little bit more in the "annexation" line. Alexander the Great conquered these regions and left them, though very anxious to stay and keep them. We, on the contrary, though very desirous to leave them, seem likely to stay and keep them. A good practical illustration of the difference between conquests made for the sake of aggrandisement, and conquests made for the sake of safety.

Looking still further eastward, beyond the Ganges, which formed the extreme east-end of the Roman moralist's imagination, we find some of the sprigs of the "Flowery Nation," as the Chinese term themselves, have been at their old amusement at Canton. These Floral worthies look upon us Europeans as the mere weeds of creation; a few of which may be tolerated here and there, at the skirts of the garden, but only on sufferance, and liable to be hoed up whenever their presence offends the nosegay inhabitants of the parterre. If, however, John Chinaman is the rose and John Bull the nettle, of the human race, the latter has proved pretty effectually that he can sting, and is now dealt with a little more carefully in the Celestial Empire. The Canton mob has been renewing its ancient popular pastime of pelting the European merchants with stones, brickbats, and similar flowery marks of attention. The Europeans have acknowledged these civilities with a volley which soon sent the chosen subjects of the Favourite of the Sun and Moon to the right about. Some exquisite proclamations have been issued by the Chinese authorities. "Hwang, Gouverneur of Kwangtung," fulminates in a special edict, terminating in an order to "oppose not." And Sz', the acting chief magistrate of Nan-hai-Hien, "with great earnestness makes a proclamation," which he desires "every good man beholding to believe the best of his heart, and tremblingly to obey." The name of this latter functionary irresistibly reminds one of the way in which our policemen, after once being enrolled in the force, lose baptismal title and surname, and thenceforth become symbols and signs. John Jones, on assuming the blue uniform, is turned into A 37 or K 15, and one of these cabalistic titles he walks about, and has his existence—a mystery rather than a man. So the Chinese peace-preserver Sz' sounds to our ears. But the title cannot be genuine, for the Chinese have no alphabetical characters; and our only solution of the difficulty is, that some European at Canton, who, when at home, was painfully familiar with police nomenclature, has metamorphosed the title of the native guardian of the peace in China into a combination of letters, similar to what he had himself been accustomed to see on collars of dark blue great coats near Bow-street and elsewhere in the metropolis of his own country.

Perhaps we were wrong in speaking of the internal condition of England as one of perfect tranquillity.

We are not wholly pacific at home. In spite of The Duke's dictum that "a great nation cannot have a little war," we manage to get one up in our Registration Courts every Autumn. Sir Robert Peel informed his followers, in the palmy days of Conservatism, that it was in the Registration Courts that the battle of the Constitution was to be fought; and the annual campaign is proceeding with great vigour. Voters are fetched up from their grouse-shooting, or back from their foreign tour, to defend their franchise against the assault of some speculative objector, who reckoned on striking them off in their absence. Desperate arguments are vigorously maintained, and the decisions of the Revising Barrister are characterised by a pleasing variety. Each day's gains and losses are reckoned up by the respective parties as keenly as if the Corn-Laws were not settled, and as if the Sugar Question had yet to be debated.

SINGULAR CASE OF RESTORED ANIMATION.—On Thursday (last week) there was a regatta at Southend, accompanied with a variety of amusements of a rustic character. Shortly after the conclusion of the regatta, a party, who had been out fishing in a boat some distance below the pier, discovered the body of a man, respectfully dressed, floating on the surface. It was immediately taken on shore to the Ship Tavern, where, after using the usual restorative means for several hours, animation was at length restored. It appeared that Lieutenant Drake, R.N., had been walking on the pier, which is a mile and a quarter in length, and by some accident fell off unobserved by the spectators. He was borne away by the tide, and floated to a considerable distance till he was thus fortunately rescued, whilst in a complete state of insensibility. Lieutenant Drake is now convalescent.



## LITERATURE.

THE SHIP OF GLASS; OR, THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND. By HARGRAVE JENNINGS. 3 vols. T. C. Newby.

The author of these volumes conceives, somewhat ingeniously for his purpose, that we have too much utilitarianism in the present day—that everything seems about resolving itself into sums and machines—figures and facts; that we have had too much reality of all kinds, and that a good wholesale fabrication may be welcomed as a relief. With this impression he offers us "The Ship of Glass," a romance of the first water, as regards mysticism and conspiracy; startling description and powerfully drawn pictures, such as must satisfy that very numerous class of readers who woo terror to delight them. We have not space to detail the plot, but give an extract or two, to show the attractiveness of the scenes and characters. Here is a picture of Klypp, a mathematician in search of "the mysterious island":—

"Klypp's leisure time, of which he had abundance, was devoted to abstruse studies, and countless speculations upon that which was monopolising the attention of all the country far and wide—the existence of the mysterious island out at sea. All his thoughts were bent upon this one grand discovery; and, to tell truth, if the island was susceptible of being discovered at all, and no mere image from the mischievous jack-o'-lantern of imagination, Klypp, from his accomplishment in art, and his unheard of learning, seemed the individual marked out for the distinction of settling the wonder. For some reason or other, he felt persuaded, or he had succeeded in convincing himself, that he was destined to have a high hand in the laying open the treasures of this undiscovered region, the surprises of this enchanted paradise, to his longing countrymen. Actuated with the hope, and impelled with this fond desire, which bore him up through the most enormous fatigue, and such toil as, perhaps, no man but himself could have supported, did Klypp labour on with his geographical books, his globes, his quadrants, his sextants, and his astronomical instruments. Charts, yards square in size, did he travel over and retrace with the most indefatigable diligence, by the aid of an enormous pair of iron spectacles, which were especially appropriated to this kind of rough work. All his brass implements and philosophical apparatus were put in requisition, until there was such a wheeling of wheels, and screwing of screws, and jingling and clicking of clockwork, and such an occasional clash when any of his complicated scientific mechanism went wrong or got foul, that he would have finished any old nervous lady in two days. When seized with one of these fits, which sometimes lasted weeks at a time, you would have thought his house turned into a vast machine, with shifting doors, and portcullises for gates, and windows which would push either one way or the other, and quite evade you if you wanted to look in, much worse if you wanted to look out. All his household clattered like a steam engine, puffing and blowing, and hastening forward to overtake this grand discovery."

"The Ship of Glass" occupies little more than the first volume; and early in the second commences the tale of "Atcherley," from the Rye House Plot, altogether a better story than its predecessor. We select a portion of a scene, which proves the author's descriptive power; and, though such a scene may have too much of the upholstery of the novelist, is very popular in the present day:—

"Roland and Atcherley were first shown into a lower apartment. The silence of the house was only disturbed by the footsteps of the servant, who soon returned and quietly announced the readiness of his master to see them. Motioning the man to precede him, Atcherley rose, and, followed by Roland, whose sensations were sufficiently tumultuous, ascended the wide and ponderous staircase. Arrived on the first story, a door to the right was opened through which light was visible. Unannounced they passed the solemn-looking attendant and entered the apartment. The room was large and lofty; well, though somewhat scantily furnished, and bearing the impress of a cold dignity. Three windows, now concealed by dark green draperies, were on one side; a few ebony cabinets, embellished with inlaid work, old-fashioned high-backed chairs, the damask seats of which were sadly faded, and other pieces of cumbersome furniture on the other. At the upper end, over an architectural chimney-piece of oak, was a smoky portrait of the great Hampden, whose forehead was the only point which had escaped the general observation. A pedigree on discoloured vellum was on one side of the painting, the ramifications of which were sufficiently intricate; and some framed conveyance, in black letter, on the other. The apartment, too, was half in darkness; for the light of the two tall and sickly tapers, exalted upon a highly venerable pair of pole-like candlesticks, was insufficient to dispel the many shadows which hung about the room. The scanty light, the size of the apartment, the heaviness of the furniture and the melancholy hue of the walls, created an uncertainty through which the eyesight had much difficulty to pierce. Two figures were discernible at the farther end, who rose as their visitors entered. On an approach their characteristics were more particularly visible: one was an old man, the other a young lady, and a glance sufficed to intimate what sort of persons they were."

The lovers of the marvellous, and the admirers of hair-breadth escape and chivalrous adventure, will find much to amuse them in these two romantic tales; they are somewhat of the Utopian type, and are calculated to work out the theory proposed in the Preface in a very agreeable fashion.

NYREN'S CRICKETER'S GUIDE. Collected and Edited by CHARLES COWDEN CLARKE. Fourth Edition. Washbourne.

John Nyren, the excellent Father of this little manual of his favorite game, ranks, if we mistake not, as the Justinian of Cricket. At least, we infer such to have been his position, from the Editor's Introduction to this Guide.

"The name of Nyren was for many years held in high estimation in the cricketing world; he was the father and general of the famous old Hambledon Club, which used to hold its meetings on Broad-Halfpenny, and afterwards on Windmill-down, near to Hambledon, in Hampshire. While old Nyren directed their movements, the Club remained unrivalled, and frequently challenged all England. The most polished players that this country ever produced were members of the Hambledon Club—if John Nyren, the son of the good old patriarch, and father of this little manual, be worthy of credit; and many eminent members of the Marylebone Club, both 'gentle and simple,' can attest his solid judgment, as well as his regard to truth and plain dealing. Of the former class in society, the names of Lord Frederick Beauclerk, with Mr. Ward, and Mr. Ladbroke, will alone form ample testimony to his fitness to speak upon such points; while his first-rate instruction, long practice, and superior accomplishment, will qualify him to impart his half a century's experience to the young practitioner."

We learn, too, from Mr. Clarke, that Mr. Nyren was a remarkably well-grown man, standing nearly six feet, of large proportions throughout, big-boned, strong, and active. He had a bald, bullet-head, a prominent forehead, small features, and little deeply sunken eyes—the latter made no show of observation, but they were perfect ministers to their master; not a thing, not a motion escaped them in a company, however numerous; here was one secret of his eminence as a Cricketer.

To Nyren's directions for playing the game are appended a few papers of reminiscences of "The Cricketers of My Time," and "A few Memoranda respecting the Progress of Cricket;" so that the work is, directly and indirectly, a first-rate authority upon "the noble game." It is fitly dedicated to Mr. W. Ward, who gained the "longest hands" of any player on record, in July, 1820, at Marylebone, when the great number of 278 runs appeared against Mr. Ward's name, being 108 more than any player had ever gained!

GERMAN IN ONE VOLUME. By FALCK-LEBAHN, Professor of the German Language in the Robertsonian Institution. A. Black.

To those who wish to become acquainted with the German language, and feel deterred from the attempt by the alleged difficulty of learning it, this work will be a welcome help and encouragement. As an elementary book, it is clear, sound, and complete; no necessary rules are dispensed with, nor is the student involved in a network of needless intricacies. Every step is made in natural order; and the utmost advantage is taken of the great similarity of English and German, as cognate languages, to impress an immense number of words and phrases in the latter tongue on the mind of the learner, who is thus made to feel himself progressing with a degree of ease highly encouraging. He is made to see at once that a great deal of German may be learned with very little trouble. The progressive exercises are all in phrases in daily use, and not from the writings of poets and historians; the scholar is prepared to read them afterwards, but is made aware at once of the fact that men in ordinary life do not talk like pages from Schiller and Wieland. The declension of nouns has been much simplified, and the rules for construction are very clearly laid down. For those who would attain a practical use of the language, with a moderate expenditure of time and labour, we do not know a better work than "German in One Volume," which contains, first, a practical grammar, with exercises on every rule; secondly, the beautiful tale of "Undine," unabridged, with notes on the more difficult words and phrases; and, thirdly, a vocabulary of no less than four thousand five hundred words, which are the same both in English and German. With a slight knowledge of construction, and the command of this vocabulary alone, any one would know enough of the language for all the ordinary purposes of travel and intercourse. The experiment has been tried successfully.

THE PORTUGUESE BONDEHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Committee of Portuguese Bondholders was held on Monday, to consider the expediency of calling a public meeting for the purpose of protesting against the measures adopted by the Government of Portugal in appropriating twenty per cent. of the interest due to British subjects on the loans contracted in London, as comprehended in the 4th article of the Decree of the 21st of August last, and signed by the Queen and Council of Ministers, the same being opposed to the conditions of the bonds, which provide against any deduction, under any circumstances whatever—when it was resolved, "That this Committee deem it advisable that a strong but respectful remonstrance should be addressed by the Chairman to his Excellency the Minister of Finance, setting forth the injustice thus contemplated, and that the public meeting be postponed till an answer to such representation be received." In conformity with which, an address was unanimously adopted, and will be forwarded by the next packet.

VOLCANO IN THE RED SEA.—A letter from Lieutenant Barker, of the Hon. East India Company's steam-vessel *Victoria*, to Lloyd's, announces that on the 14th of August last, smoke was observed to issue from the summit of Saddle Island, in lat. 15° 27' N., long. 42° 12' E. The weather at the time was very squally with thunder and lightning. Saddle Island is one of a group called Zebayer Islands in the Red Sea, in the direct track of vessels proceeding up and down, and are all of volcanic origin, but there is neither record nor tradition of their having been in active operation. Jibbe Seer, in lat. 15° 32' N., and long. 41° 55' E., was observed to be smoking when visited by the officers of the *Benares*, during the survey of the Red Sea, but never since. There is a tradition among the Arab pilots of its having been on fire some fifty years ago, and it bears among many of them the name of Jibbe Dookhan, or Hill of Smoke, and has the appearance of having been in active operation at a much later period than the Zebayer Islands.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## THE DUKE OF ATHOLL.



JOHN MURRAY, Duke of Atholl, Marquis of Tullibardine and Atholl, and also an Earl, Viscount, and Baron, in the Peerage of Scotland, Earl Strange in that of Great Britain, Hereditary Sheriff of Perthshire, was the eldest son of John, the fourth Duke of Atholl, by his first wife, Jane, eldest daughter of Charles, sixth Lord Cathcart. He was born on the 26th June, 1778; and succeeded, on the death of his father, the 29th September, 1830. Of his Grace there remains but to

be stated the fact that, for many years, he lived in perfect seclusion, at a suburban villa, near St. John's-wood. His mental condition excluded him from intercourse with general society, and from the management of his affairs. His Grace died unmarried, on the 15th instant.

His nephew, George, Lord Glenlyon, already a Peer in his own right, inherits his titles and estates, and is now the sixth Duke of Atholl. His Grace is in the 33rd year of his age; he married, in 1839, a daughter of the late G. H. Drummond, Esq., and has issue.

## LORD TEMPLETOWN.



JOHN HENRY UPTON, Viscount Templetown, a Peer of Ireland, died on the 21st instant. His Lordship was eldest son of the late Clotworthy Upton, Esq., of Castle Upton, county Antrim, who was raised to the peerage as Baron Templetown, in 1776. He possessed a large landed estate, and represented a distinguished branch of the ancient Devonshire family of Upton, of Lupton. The grandfather of the noble Lord whose death we record, John Upton, Esq., of Castle Upton, gained considerable reputation as a military officer, and commanded a regiment with great gallantry at the famous battle of Almanza. Lord Templetown was born 8th November, 1771, and married, 7th October, 1796, Lady Mary Montagu, only daughter of John, fifth Earl of Sandwich, by whom (who died 4th October, 1824) he has left a daughter, Mary Wilhelmina, wife of John Eden Spalding, Esq., and four sons, the eldest of whom, Henry-Montagu, is the present Viscount.

## LADY AUGUSTA BONDE.

LITTLE more than two short years have elapsed since this young lady was married, and the sound of her wedding bells seems scarcely out of our ears when we hear of her death. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of the late Earl of Munster, and, consequently, grand-daughter of King William IV. At the period of her decease, which took place on the 5th inst., she had just completed her twenty-fourth year. Her marriage to the French Baron Bonde bears date 10th April, 1844.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF THE VISCOUNTESS HARDINGE.—This lady, it will be recollected, only a few months ago returned to England from Nice, where she had been sojourning for the benefit of her health since the departure of Viscount Hardinge for India. Her Ladyship went last week to see her niece at Bromham Hall, the seat of the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Rice Trevor, near Bedford, where she was taken ill; the attack at first was considered to be influenza, which, however, becoming more alarming, her son, Sir Walter James, and his lady, were sent for from South Park, Kent, on their arrival at Bromham Park, found Lady Hardinge so seriously indisposed, that Dr. McCann, of Parliament-street, her Ladyship's medical attendant, was sent for, who, with Dr. Witt, of Bedford, is in constant attendance. We are happy to learn, however, that by the latest advice received in town, Viscountess Hardinge was considered much better. It is gratifying to know that no immediate danger is apprehended.

FIRE, AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT BRISTOL.—Between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning a fire of an alarming character took place on the premises of Mr. Leech, cabinet manufacturer, Broadmead, Bristol. The premises adjoin the extensive stables and coach and wagon-houses of Messrs. Bland and Co., coach-proprietors and railway carriers, and the fire was first discovered by the wife of a horse-keeper in their employ, who observed smoke issuing from Mr. Leech's workshops. She immediately gave an alarm at the police-station, and the engine belonging to the force, as well as those of the different fire-insurance offices, were speedily brought to the spot. The combustible nature of the materials upon Mr. Leech's premises caused the flames to extend with the utmost rapidity, consequently all efforts to save the workshops, or the tools and materials contained in them, proved unavailing. Everything was burnt, and the flames communicating with the premises of Mr. Staddon, bedstead manufacturer, his workshops were speedily on fire. Mr. Staddon had just laid in a considerable stock of timber, which served but to feed the conflagration, which, after reducing his property to ashes, set fire to the furniture, warehouses, and sale-room of Mr. J. Nash, auctioneer, which formed the front of the range of premises. Mr. Nash's rooms were crowded with furniture, and great efforts were used to save it from the general destruction. These were in part successful, but much valuable property was sacrificed, or greatly damaged in the attempt to save it. The fire burned for many hours, and the damage done must exceed £2000, at the least. The British Mechanics' Institute, which adjoins Mr. Nash's warehouses, was saved with difficulty; as was also the house occupied by Mr. Wayman, tailor and draper.

COMMITTAL OF A GAMEKEEPER FOR SHOOTING A YOUNG WOMAN.—W. Hayer, the gamekeeper of the Rev. W. Radcliffe, of Warleigh, Devon, has been committed for trial at the next Exeter assizes, charged with wilfully and maliciously wounding Marina H. Hicks, a girl 16 years of age, by twice shooting at her, on Sept. 4. The complainant was the daughter of a person who rented land of the Rev. W. Radcliffe, and he occupies a portion of garden ground which abuts upon a plantation. It appears that between this piece of ground, so cultivated, and the plantation, there is no fence of any description, and, on September 4, the complainant thought it no harm to enter the plantation to gather blackberries. She had ascended some distance upon the incline, when the defendant made his appearance, and ordered her to start from that place. The poor girl was somewhat surprised at such a salutation, and she endeavoured to make the best of her way off from the place, and in her attempts to get away, the defendant discharged one of the barrels of the gun at her, and, though, fortunately, it did not take effect, he was not content with that. His intention was not to frighten her merely, for when she got further down the hill, he fired another barrel at her, and the consequence was, that two of the shots took effect—one entering her thigh, and the other one her fingers. Fortunately for the defendant, the principal charge entered a tree near where the complainant was standing at the time, and a very large number of shots were found in that tree.

FIRE AT THE CROYDON RAILWAY TERMINUS.—Between the hours of one and three on Wednesday morning a fire of a fearful character, attended with a serious destruction of property, broke out upon the Croydon station of the London and Croydon Railway. The flames issued through the roof of the carriage depot, a spacious building, upwards of 100 feet long, and which was filled with carriages of the first and second classes. Contiguous to this building stood another erection, in which several other carriages were deposited. Fortunately the servants of the Company and police succeeded in saving the stock. The usual intelligence was, without delay, sent to the engine stations of the town, and forthwith the barrack and parish engines reached the scene of the fire. By that period the whole of the old locomotive depot was enveloped in flame, and upwards of a dozen first and second class carriages were in flames. When the London engines arrived, for some time the greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining a supply of water; meanwhile the flames progressed with such rapidity that before four o'clock both the stations (the present atmospheric, and the old locomotive) presented an immense body of flame. By leading the hose of the engines through the windows, the military and firemen were enabled to pour a limited stream of water upon the fire, but it had obtained too firm a hold to be easily extinguished, and carriage after carriage was consumed. It was not until the whole of the combustible articles in the two buildings were burnt that the conflagration was cut off, just as it was attacking the ticket-station and booking-offices. By eight o'clock the fire was so far subdued as to allow all further apprehension of its extension. By that period the old locomotive depot was burnt down, an immense number of first and second class carriages destroyed; the atmospheric carriage shed was likewise consumed; the electric telegraph was also displaced, and a large number of the sleepers on the line were burnt, and the metal tramways were forced into various slopes so as to prevent the regular transit of the trains, but the traffic now proceeds as usual. The total loss amounts to several thousand pounds at least. On Wednesday afternoon, an investigation was instituted by the Directors, assisted by the principal officers of the Company, with the view to ascertain the origin of the fire. Nothing, however, transpired which could lead to any distinct opinion on the subject. It appeared, in the course of the inquiry, that the lamp-cleaner had left the key of the lamp-room, which was situated under the platform, in the door. This circumstance was noticed by the watchman when he went his rounds at eleven o'clock at night, and again at two o'clock, but he did not take it out, as he found all right on both occasions. The statement of the watchman leaves the matter in considerable doubt as to whether the fire originated from spontaneous combustion of the tow, oil, or other materials in the lamp-room, or whether it had arisen from some of the ballast men having entered the place after the rounds of the watchman, and accidentally let fire on some of the loose material lying there.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We have received accounts from Monte Video to the 27th of July, when it was rumoured that the provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes, were about to separate, and declare their independence of the Argentine Republic. Mr. Hood, the British Consul, was absent at Buenos Ayres, but the object of his mission had not transpired. It seems to be pretty generally believed that notwithstanding his mediation there will be no peace with Rosas. He had even rejected a proposal for an exchange of prisoners.

The Convict Smith was on Saturday removed from Newgate to Millbank prison, where he will remain till carried to one of the penal settlements. The ceremony of turning the first turf of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway took place on Thursday (last week) in a field adjacent to the Penn Mill Inn at Yeovil.

Since the operation of the new tariffs, the variety of imports into this country has very much increased. Fifty bundles of horseradish have been recently brought by a steamer from Hamburg, and the *Hannah* has arrived at Hull with 16 casks of strawberries from Prussia.

A fatal disease has appeared amongst hares in the north, numbers being found dead in the fields.

The inauguration of the railway from Vienna to Bruck took place on the 12th instant.

Mr. Cobden was present a few days ago at a grand banquet given to him by the vine proprietors of La Garonne.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, on the faith of its Constantinople Correspondent, states that a rumour prevailed at Trebissonde that a relative of Schamyl defeated the Russians.

If we may believe several letters from Italy (says *El Herald* of Madrid), Don Juan and Don Fernando, two of Don Carlos's sons, are on the point of marrying two Italian Princesses, one of whom is sister to the Duke of Modena.

Count Simeon, Peer of France, died at Dieppe a few days ago.

Madame Berryer, the mother of the Deputy, has just died in Paris, in her 77th year. She was the daughter of M. Gorneau, who was President of the Commission to which Napoleon entrusted the drawing up of the Code of Commerce.

The London and North Western Railway Company have, during the last three months, been testing a newly invented electric telegraph, at the London end of their line, and the experiment having proved satisfactory, they are making arrangements to lay it down along the whole of their line, from London to Liverpool.

Mons. Dumont, the French Minister of Public Works, who is now in this country, visited Birmingham last week, accompanied by several eminent French engineers, and inspected the station arrangements of the railways having their terminus in that town.

Mademoiselle Rachel, who has been seriously indisposed, progresses favourably from day to day.

The *Cologne Gazette* mentions a report that the three northern powers are about to address to the Cabinets of London and Paris a collective note relative to the recent events in Poland, and particularly to the occupation of Cracow. This determination is said to have been come to in consequence of the debates which have taken place on this subject.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests are, it is said, in treaty for St. Leonard's Park, formerly occupied by the late Mr. Dawson, as a residence for her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, it being intended to convert Frogmore House into a Royal nursery. The manor has 70 acres of ground attached to it.

The poet Wordsworth has recently been on a visit to Lord Lonsdale, at Lowther Castle.

In the night of the 24th of August, a dreadful fire broke out at Adrianople, in the populous Jewish quarter of that city, and, in spite of the utmost efforts to arrest the progress of the flames, destroyed in a few hours 600 houses, large and small, 110 magazines of merchandise, 40 taverns, six synagogues, and several stores. Above 1000 families are without shelter, and the damage caused by this conflagration is estimated at more than 18,000,000 of Turkish piastres.

A letter from Rome of the 9th inst. states, that the Pontifical Government had decided on disbanding the Swiss troops in its service, and that a special agent had been sent to Switzerland from the Pope to negotiate a treaty to that effect with the Helvetic Government.

Two Germans, named Romanzoff and Knapps, charged with having forged and circulated false notes of the Banks of England, Prussia, and Belgium, have been arrested in Paris.

We read in a letter from Kiel, of the 18th inst.,—"Yesterday afternoon the Queen of Denmark arrived here. Her Majesty was received at the gates by the Burgomaster, the Municipal Council, and a deputation of the University. The Burgomaster, in his address to the Queen, entreated her to use her mediation between the King and the people, in order to put an end to all existing differences. Her Majesty replied in the most gracious manner, expressing a conviction that in a short time all these differences would be at an end. The Queen then proceeded to the village of Garden."

The Vienna journals announce the death of the Dowager Princess of Liechtenstein, mother of the reigning Princess of Schwarzenburg and Lobkowitz.

Letters from Ceylon to the 12th of August give flattering accounts of the expected coffee crop, both as regards quantity and quality; indeed the fine description of Ceylon coffee is scarcely surpassed by any, very great improvements having been made in its cultivation.

Mr. Haydon, son of the late celebrated artist, who was appointed by Sir Robert Peel to the situation of Landing Waiter in the Customs department, has entered upon the term of probationary instruction usual previously to any person, so appointed, performing any actual service.

The opening of the portion of railroad from Beilin to Boitzenburg is to take place on the 15th of next month, and it is hoped that by that time one of the lines of rails on the trunk line from Hamburg to Boitzenburg will also be ready, which will complete the communication between Hamburg and Berlin. The execution of the different lines in Hanover is proceeding rapidly, and it is expected that from Hamburg to the capital will be completed this year. The principal line from Hanover to Minden and from thence to Bremen will not be terminated before the end of 1847.

Mr. Green, the son of the English aeronaut, made his last ascent at Berlin on Saturday last, accompanied by Baron d'Onsson, the Swedish Minister. After remaining up for upwards of an hour, they safely descended at about three leagues and a half from the capital.

The *Journal de Liege* contains the following advertisement:—"A. P., captain of infantry, having announced in the journal of the 8th that he will not acknowledge or pay any debt contracted by his wife, she thinks it right, in her turn, to inform the public that she will not pay any debt contracted by her husband, and that her pecuniary resources enable her to pay her debts much better than her husband can pay his."

On Wednesday (last week) a trial-train made its first trip on that part of the Great Central Railroad comprised between Vierzon and Bourges, and it is expected that the line from Orleans to Bourges may be opened to the public in the early part of November.

The Governments of the different States of Germany are continuing to take measures for providing against the scarcity of provisions arising from the scanty harvest and the high price of corn. The Government of Baden has authorised the importation of foreign corn, and an analogous decision of the Zollverein allows the free entrance of all foreign corn up to the 1st of May, 1847, and prorogues all anterior ordinances relative to free entry on corn.

A letter from Genoa, 15th inst., says:—"The opening of the eighth Italian Scientific Congress took place on the 14th, in the most brilliant manner. The Prince de Canino (son of Lucien Bonaparte) afterwards addressed the meeting, and stated that he had been commissioned by Pope Pius IX. to make known the great interest he felt in the institution, and to state that, as his Holiness was anxious to contribute everything in his power to the material and intellectual welfare of his people, he had it in contemplation to re-establish the famous scientific academy, *De Lincei*."

By letters from Frankfurt, of the 18th, we learn that the Germanic Diet adopted on the previous day an important resolution on the affair of the Duchy of Holstein. It will be remembered that the King of Denmark, by letters patent of the 8th July, wished to establish an absolute right of succession to the Duchy of Schleswig, in favour of the Crown of Denmark, without, however, declaring himself equally categorically with regard to the Duchy of Holstein. The Diet, animated by a desire to calm the public mind, and influenced by a sentiment of justice and moderation, has reserved the rights and the competence of Germany for future decision, and has wished in no way to prejudge the question of succession to the Duchy of Holstein.

The first stone of the new normal school was laid at Constantinople, on the 1st of September, with great ceremony, all the Ministers being present.

A letter from Rome of the 5th inst. says:—"Some disturbances have occurred at Ancona—the people distributed wine amongst the soldiers. At Jesi, the populace pillaged a house where Gregory XVI. had passed a night; it is even said that his bust was dragged through the streets."

From Java papers it appears that the Dutch have made a successful descent upon Bally-Belling. The occasion of the war is stated to be generally the injuries done to the flag of the Netherlands in the Bally Seas, and the misunderstanding of the Rajah of Belling of treaties between him and the Netherlands Government.

A letter from Erzeroom of the 29th ult. states that the cholera at Teheran had in some degree subsided, but that it was making great ravages at Kasvine, Zenginan, Koum, and Cachan. The mortality at Teheran had been great, but less than in 1835. Amongst the victims at Teheran, or in the camp of the Shah, were the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Keeper of the Seals, the Farache Bachi, Ismail Khan, and Mr. Robert Glean, an *attaché* of the British Embassy.

On the night of the 15th Sept. a fire burst out in the hotel of the Crown, at Tavannes, in Switzerland, not far from Berne. There were thirty-three foreigners staying at the hotel. Six of them perished in the flames. M. Immer, Engineer-in-Chief of the Canton of Thun, was on the point of jumping from a window, when the floor fell in with a loud crash and he perished. Two more persons have since died from their wounds. Most of the travellers were Englishmen.





THE RACE FOR THE ST. LEGER.—THE STRUGGLE NEAR THE RED HOUSE with a series of characteristic illustrations of the contest, and those who were mainly engaged in it; all engraved from Sketches made on the Course, and therefore stamped with its "age and body."

#### THE RACE.

The St. Leger was timed on the card for four o'clock, and a few minutes after the hour appointed for starting, the horses, mounted by their respective riders, were got together at the post. At the first signal, they got well away, accomplishing as good a start as ever was witnessed. Tom Tulloch at once went to the front, with Sir Tatton Sykes lying second, and Iago third, Mr. Meiklam's two being the last off. Poynton was beaten before he had exceeded a quarter of a mile. They ran thus to the hill, where Brocardo passed Free Lance, and took his place next Sir Tatton Sykes. These positions were strictly maintained to the Red House, where Tom Tulloch, having performed his mission, retired; and Sir Tatton Sykes went on with the running, having Brocardo and Iago well laid up. (See the Engraving.) Fancy Boy, The Traverser, and Sting, were at this time fifth and sixth, and up in front. At the distance, Iago made a desperate effort to reach him, but never fairly got up. Opposite the stand he succeeded in getting on his haunches, but could do no more. The two being thus fairly singled out from the rest, contested the remainder of the race home, Sir Tatton Sykes winning cleverly in the end by half a length. Brocardo was third, finishing about four lengths behind the second, and beating The Traverser for third money by a length. Fancy Boy was fifth, and Grimston sixth. Poynton was the first horse that shut up; he could not live the pace in any part of the race, and was beaten off a considerable distance. Romance was also beaten early. The pace, from beginning to end, was very superior, and it may be said to have been a true-run race.

Run in three minutes sixteen seconds. It was allowed by all parties to have been one of the quickest races during the last twenty years, being a second quicker than in Don John's year.

Thus, the race was won by the best horse, amidst the deafening cheers of the friends of the owner, trainer, and jockey, William Scott, whose former feats have made him a great favourite in this part of the world. The betting, in the course of the week, had undergone several fluctuations, the two Scotts, however, alone disputing the premiership, and "John" having a trifling call of "Bill" at the finish. The excitement which prevailed just before the start was, as usual, extraordinary. At the conclusion, when "Sir Tatton" passed the chair first, the joy and mortification of winners and losers were sufficiently apparent. The result was rendered singularly interesting by the fact of Sir Tatton Sykes, the worthy Baronet, of Sledmore, after whom the winner was named, taking him by the bridle, and, with his hat off, actually leading him from the winning chair to the weighing stand—a proof of his appreciation of the compliment paid him, and of the pleasure he felt at the triumphant success of his favourite. (See the Illustration.)

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE WINNER.

We copy from the *Doncaster Gazette* Mr. Herring's description of him:—"Sir Tatton Sykes is a bright bay horse, with a white reach down his face, and one white foot; stands little more than 15½ hands high; he has a long lean head, and rather Roman nosed, drooping large ears, light straight neck, very oblique shoulders, wide chest, deep brisket, large long arms, great knees, very short legs, strong pasterns, and fine open feet, turns his toes a little out, large back and fore ribs, fine loins, very wide from hip to hip, long quarters, tail thin and set on high, great length from the hip to the hock, immense gaskins, long and strong thighs, large curby-looking hocks, and very short from the hock to the ground, and stands with his hocks close together. He is particularly quiet and docile, and possesses every qualification for a race-horse."

The crowd assembled was immense, scarcely inferior, we should say, to the gatherings in the olden time; but it did not require a second glance to detect a sad falling off in the grade of the visitors; the Stand was full, but the rank of its occupants offered a wide contrast to the splendid assemblage of beauty and fashion seen in the golden days of Doncaster. In the Club Stand were a few of the leading patrons of the turf; but it was not difficult to discover that their connexion with the ring was very slight, their speculations being either confined to their own circle, or entrusted to commissioners. The results of the Race were forwarded by express from the Course to Swinton, and by the aid of the electric telegraph to Rugby. The report of the Race appeared in the *Times* of Thursday. The Plate Race was not over until six o'clock, and the object which the authorities appear to have had in view throughout

Of all the good Saints in the Calendar hoary—  
And all in the highest respect do I hold,  
From Crispin to George, and St. Pat in his glory,  
With Denis and Sandy, and David the bold—  
Oh! give me the Saint which, at Doncaster Races,  
Rejoices the hearts of the brave and the free;  
When the steed is careering, and multitudes cheering,  
St. Leger! St. Leger! 's the Saintship for me!

And of all the good steeds, here's a health to Sir Tatton;  
Though all might embellish an Emperor's stud;  
Search where you may, from Newcastle to Ganton,  
Match him in vigour, pace, beauty, and blood.  
Brocardo, Iago, may go to Tobago,  
With the "rut," no farrago of dastard degree;  
For the pride of the Tykes will be Sir Tatton Sykes,  
And jolly St. Leger's the patron for me!

Oh! brave was the sport, for no fouling disaster  
Flung gloom on the glories recorded that day.  
For Bonnie St. Leger looks down on Doncaster,  
And claims a fair field with "the Jewel, fair play."  
Most surely his annals can seldom exhibit,  
And rarely again shall famed Doncaster see,  
So worthy a victor—the type of our pictur (e),  
Then joy to St. Leger, wherever he be!

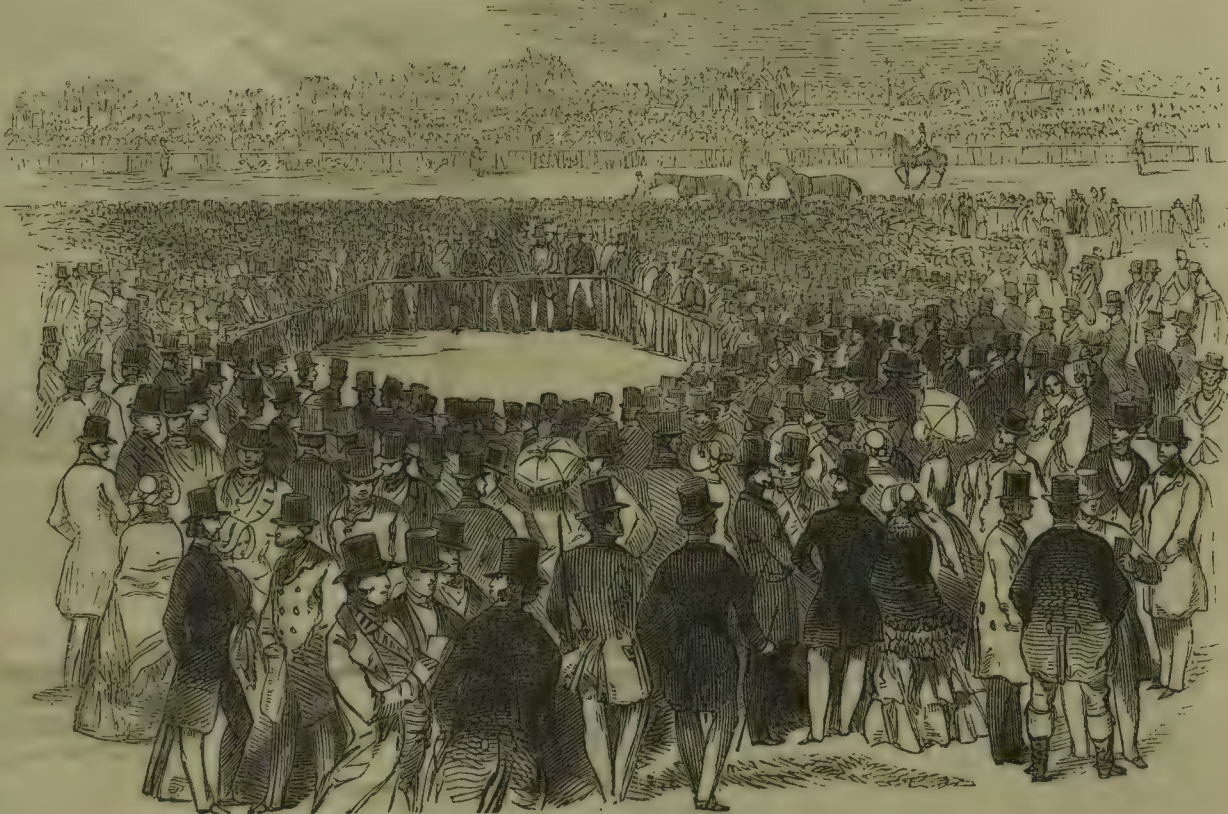
And here's to the Owner! For nobly the laurel  
Was gained; and here's to the Baronet brave—  
The trusty Sir Tatton, who acted a moral,  
And led off his namesake, while myriads gave  
A shout that would break in the ribs of the Wrekin!  
Such ever may meetings at Doncaster be!  
Here's Fortune! no "hedger"—in Sherry I pledge her!  
And here's to St. Leger, the patron for me!

In our Journal of last week we recorded the decision of the all important event of the Meeting—the Great St. Leger Race on Wednesday.



W. SCOTT.—SKETCHED ON THE BAWTRY-ROAD, ON THE MORNING OF THE ST. LEGER RACE.

day, the 16th inst. We are this week enabled to present our readers



THE BETTING RING, SKETCHED FROM THE GRAND STAND



D O N C A S T E R R A C E S . — 1 8 4 6 .



SIR TATTON SYKES LEADING IN THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER.

the meeting, viz., to keep the company on the Course as late as possible, was fully attained.

OSWESTRY RACES.—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each. One mile and a half. (4 subs.)  
Mr. Minor's Augustus .. (Denison) 1  
Mr. Thompson's b f, by Tory Boy, out of Miss Fitz .. 2  
The Cup of 50 sovs, added to a Handicap of 15 sovs each. 10 ft, and 5 only, if declared. One mile and half. (6 subs.)  
Mr. Standish's Little Hampton, 5 yrs, 8st .. (Francis) 1  
Mr. Worthington's Hooton, 6 yrs, 8st .. 2

The Shropshire Stakes of 20 sovs each, h ft, with 30 added. Heats, from the winning chair. (6 subs.)

Mr. Jones's Obscurity, 5 yrs, 7st 8lb .. (Francis) 2 1 1  
Mr. Mostyn's f by Revolution, out of Her Highness, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb .. 1 2 dr

BEDFORD RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Preparation Stakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft, and 25 added. Once round and a distance. (6 subs.)

Mr. P. Booth's Titbit, 3 yrs, 9st 13lb .. (Mr. Beville) 0 1  
Mr. S. Howlett's Libation, 3 yrs, 9st 9lb .. 0 dr  
Mr. Hobson's Chatham, 4 yrs, 11st 7lb .. 3 0

The Two Year Old Stakes of 10 sovs each and 50 added. Last half mile. (8 subs.)  
Mr. Ongley's The Maid of Athens, 8st 4lb .. (Crouch) 1  
Mr. Worley's Wintonia, 8st 7lb .. 2  
Mr. Newton's Red Wing, 8st 10lb .. 3  
Won easy by three lengths.

The Bedfordshire Stakes of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, and 70 added. Two miles. (13 subs.)

Mr. Osbaldeston's Sorella, 5 yrs, 8st 1lb .. (Calloway) 1  
Mr. Ongley's Fama, aged, 7st 1lb .. 2  
The Town Stakes of 5 sovs each and 25 added. Heats, one mile and a quarter.  
Mr. Shelley's Hawkebury, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb .. (Pear) 1  
Mr. Ongley's Mount Pleasant, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb .. 2



"SIR TATTON SYKES," WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER, OF 1846.—DRAWN BY MR. J. F. HERRING, SEN.



## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. L. M."—Your Problems are of the class of which we receive dozens weekly. As you say, "they are not without difficulty"; but the difficulty consists, not in finding a way to mate the Black King, but in avoiding it. It is not by huddling the poor King in a corner, surrounding him with powerful adverse pieces, and then managing to mate him by the sacrifice of one of them, although that one be a Queen, that a fine Chess Problem is constructed. Devote some months to the study of positions by such adepts as Bolton, Mendheim, D'Orville, Brede, &c., and you may then catch a notion of what goes to make up a stratagem really worthy of publicity.

"J. J. B."—Settle.—Your first position in 5 moves can be solved in two different ways in 4, and the others submitted are anything but problematical. Thanks for the Sarate Stratagem. The ten-move problem to which you refer shall be looked to. The solution, we remember, is very troublesome. Your other questions shall be replied to next week.

"Sopraccita," "Juvenis," &c. &c.—The following is the solution of Mr. Bolton's unrivalled six-move problem, which appeared in our Notices to Correspondents a few weeks back:—

1. R to Kt 6th (dis- K to B sq, or (a) 4. Q to K 8th (ch) K takes P  
covering ch) K takes B 5. Q to K R 5th (ch) K takes Q  
2. Kt to K 6th (ch) K to B 2nd 6. Kt to Kt 7th, mate.

(a) WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R takes K P R takes Q 4. R to K 6th (ch) K to Q sq, or to B sq  
2. R takes K P K to B sq (best) 5. R to K 8th, checkmate.  
3. B takes P (ch) K takes B

"C. O."—Our only object was to save you the annoyance you would have been subjected to from waggish Correspondents. The solution of Enigma No. 50 is this:—1. Kt to Q 5th—R checks (best); 2. Q to K B 6th; and play as Black may, he must be mated next move.

"J. E. C."—You have failed in several of the solutions.  
"Amateur," "Athenaeum Club."—The fine Chess Library belonging to the late Dr. Bledow, containing between five and six hundred volumes, many of them most scarce and costly, is now in the market, and may be had complete, we understand, for a hundred pounds. It was Dr. Bledow's wish that this valuable collection of works upon the game of Chess should remain intact; and, by his desire, it was first offered to the President of the London Chess Club and to Mr. Staunton, but those gentlemen having declined the purchase, it is now open to the public. We have been favoured with a catalogue, and shall take occasion next week to point out some of the most rare and interesting works which it contains, in the hope of tempting the Committee of one of our Metropolitan Chess Clubs to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity of acquiring a splendid Club Library at very small cost.

"F. P. N."—"W. G."—Just so. We should like to see the sort of figure the critic in question would make in playing the same match that Mr. Harwitz is engaged in. That he would require all the assistance and encouragement of his friends, we can understand; but Mr. Harwitz is a very different sort of player, and has resource enough in himself not to need cramming from other people whenever he plays a hard game.

"R. T. C."—Had the match between Mr. Staunton and Mr. Harwitz been played throughout in private, without the annoyances of a crowded assemblage, we have no hesitation in saying the former would have won it hollow. In the few games played by them without disturbing influences, Mr. S. gained three ahead, and all these at the larger odds of Pawn and two moves.

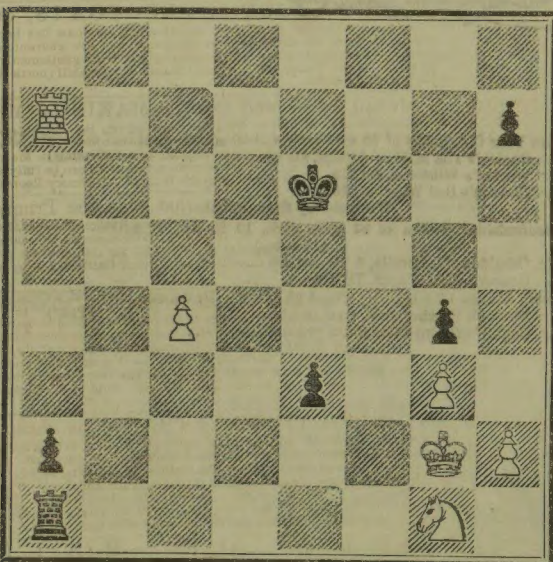
Solutions by "Sopraccita," "L. E. M.," "G. T.," "Juvenis," "Archer," "Phonos," "Alderman," and "Subscriber," are correct.

## PROBLEM, No. 140.

This position occurred in play to HERR BREDE, of Altona.

Black having to play wins the game.

BLACK.



WHITE.

## THE MATCH BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HARRWITZ.

The following is the state of the score in this interesting conflict up to the hour of our going to press:—

PAWN AND TWO MOVES	Staunton	4	Harwitz	2
PAWN AND MOVE	Staunton	0	Harwitz	6
GALES WITHOUT ODDS	Staunton	6	Harwitz	0

Total 10 Total 8

## CONCLUSION OF THE MATCH BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HARRWITZ.

## GAME THE TWELFTH, AND LAST.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	17. Q R to K sq	Q R to K sq (c)
2. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	18. Q R to K 4th	K R to K 2d sq (d)
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	19. Q R to K R 4th	K R to K R sq
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	20. Q R to K 6th (ch)	Kt to Kt sq
5. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th	21. Q R to K R 3rd (e)	Kt to Kt 5th
6. Castles	Q P one	22. Q to K B 4th (f)	K R P two (g)
7. Q P two	P takes P	23. K to Kt 3rd	K to B sq
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	24. K R P one	Q to K 4th
9. Q B to Kt 2nd	K Kt to B 3rd	25. Q takes Q (h)	K takes Q
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	26. B to Q Kt 3rd	K R P one
11. Q P one	Q Kt to K 2nd	27. R to B 3rd	B to Q R 4th
12. B takes K Kt	P takes B	28. R to B 2nd	K R to Kt sq
13. Kt to K R 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd	29. K to R 2nd	B to Q Kt 3rd
14. Q to K R 5th (a)	Q to K 2nd (b)	30. K B P two	Kt to Q 6th
15. K Kt to B 5th	B takes Kt	31. R to Q B 3rd	Q R to K 7th
16. P takes B	Kt to K 4th		

(a) The opening of this game is admirably played by Mr. Harwitz.  
(b) Time and efficient.  
(c) After this move, with common care on White's side, Black's game was irretrievable.  
(d) It is difficult to imagine a more utterly deplorable position than poor Black's at this point.  
(e) A very good move, but Kt to K 4th, to our mind, would have been a better.  
(f) This inconceivable blunder loses White the game and the match!! He had only to play Queen to R 5th, and then Black might with good grace have resigned.  
(g) It is worth observing, that if White on his last move, instead of playing his Q had tried to confine the Kt by placing the Rook at K Kt 3rd, he would have lost all advantage at once, because, in that case, Black could have taken K B's P with his Bishop, &c.

WHITE. BLACK.  
22. R to Kt 3rd B takes K R P (ch)  
23. K R takes B or K to K 8th (ch)  
24. K R to B sq Q takes Q R—and wins

\* 23. K to R sq B takes Q R—and must win  
(h) This exchange was compulsory. Had White attempted to evade it by moving his Q to K B 3rd, Black would have answered with Kt to K R 7th, and when the K took it, have played K R P one, winning the Rook.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 55.—By MENDHEIM.	No. 56.—By the SAME.
WHITE. BLACK.	WHITE. BLACK.
K at K R sq Kat K Kt sq	K at K Kt 7th K at Q R 4th
Q at Q R 8th Q at K Kt 5th	Q at K Kt 7th Q at her sq
R at K R 6th B at K Kt 7th	R at K B 6th R at Q 3rd
R at K B 6th B at Q Kt 5th	Kt at K B 3rd R at Q R sq
B at K B 8th Kt at K 4th	Rs at Q 3rd and 4th at K B 2nd, Q
P at K 6th Kt at Q 7th	Q B 3rd

White plays and mates in four moves. White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 57.—By Mr. W. BONE.	BLACK.
WHITE. BLACK.	
K at K 6th K at Q 5th	
Q at K 2nd P at Q 2nd	

White to play and mate in three moves.

## GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN

## CHAPTER X.

THE situation of Trevor Sefton was certainly in many respects an unenviable one. Without purchasing the knowledge by very disagreeable experience, it is hard to understand the discomfort of being intimately associated with a discordant couple, that is to say, after the veil of "appearances" has been cast aside, and the truth is thoroughly revealed to the looker on. Not that Mr. and Mrs. Smith had ever been in the habit of quarrelling according to the vulgar sense of the word, which conveys an idea of loud voices and bitter words; and even to the ebullition of passion on the lady's part already described, succeeded a calm, which, to a casual observer, might not have seemed very different from that which had preceded it. But Trevor knew otherwise; for he alone, of lookers on, was conscious of the nature of the provocation, and in how much it differed from ordinary disagreements. Not that he ever learned what had passed between themselves, or how the lady accounted for having ransacked her husband's drawers and writing desk, and possessed herself of the miniature.

Mr. Smith, however, was well aware that she had made a new will; indeed she wished him as well as the witnesses to her signature, to understand that by that act she cancelled the one executed some time ago, and which remained in the hands of her solicitor in London. He guessed too, if he did not know the nature of this recent testament; or perhaps surmised, that he was more harshly dealt with than even was the truth. He had hated his unhappy wife at the time when he had only received benefits at her hands; hated her with a slowly growing hatred, because life lingered from year to year in its fragile tenement and stood between him and the free enjoyment of the tens of thousands she had originally bequeathed to him; but hatred is too weak a word to express the passion which now raged in his heart, and to which a thousand trifling circumstances seemed hourly to add fuel. Like all those unhappy half gifted beings whose aspirations are high, and powers of achieving greatness but moderate, he was morbidly sensitive on the point of general approbation and general admiration, a vain man without the self-sustaining principle of proper pride. And to be humbled in the eyes of a boy physician and a group of mere acquaintances, was it not enough to lash his brain to frenzy? Even the half compassion of one or two of the party who were cognisant of his disappointment, but ignorant of all else, seemed to him worse to endure than would have been expressions of triumph from the fortunate legatee. It seemed as if the ship were too small to be his dwelling place—the deck too narrow a space for his impetuous pacing, and yet as if the measureless blue arch of heaven pressed heavily on his frame, for his eyes were now commonly cast down, and his brows knit into perceptible furrows. He was nursing his vengeance, as a serpent might be supposed to garner his venom for one stealthy deadly stroke.

As may well be imagined, the fortnight's voyage seemed all too long to more than one of the party; and though hailed with different emotions, the rugged peaks of Madeira were welcomed by all. It may be that Trevor felt a satisfaction in knowing that the extreme point of distance from those he loved best was gained—the chain stretched to its longest. The poor invalid looked to that softer clime, perhaps, with a lingering hope more strong than reason would have sanctioned; perhaps only as the scene of greater freedom than it was possible to know in the confinement of the packet. After all, it is a great thing for an ill-used wife to have the command of a full purse—for Gold is Power in a great many ways; and never so much as now had Mrs. Smith blessed her father's memory, and revered his foresight, for having put it out of her power to be generous in the days of a foolish delusion.

On their landing, she deputed Trevor to make all necessary arrangements, begging him to engage an excellent house in the best situation; but no sooner were they settled therein, than it became evident the lady intended to lead a life as independent as possible from that of her husband. She had taken letters of introduction to one or two families resident at Funchal, and, though so great an invalid, took an opportunity of making their acquaintance. I think, however, there is not much wonder that she was looked on as an "odd" person. Whenever she and her husband were seen together—which, to be sure, was now but seldom—his manner towards her was that of great kindness and attention, but which she always rebuffed with open contempt and rudeness. The glassy brilliance of her eye was a token of the disease that, vampire-like, was preying upon her, but it lent a strange effect to the flashes of indignation which she darted from time to time upon him; and though no one who has once recognised the fearful Look of Insanity could have mistaken her expression for it, her acquaintances were of the happy many who have no such dreadful knowledge. In short, when rumours were heard—though with whom originating seemed not distinctly known—rumours that the poor invalid was "not quite right in her mind," people seemed little surprised, and some even observed, in their utter ignorance of that fearful calamity which so often heightens, not contradicts, the just impressions of the mind, that "mad persons generally take an aversion to those they have loved best, and no doubt this was the reason she behaved so strangely to her husband." Adding, of course, much commiseration for his distress of mind.

Trevor Sefton was not the first to hear these reports; neither was he quite the last; and they had reached him, and been contradicted too, with something very like indignation, when Mr. Smith took an opportunity one day of drawing him into a private conference.

"Much as there has been," he exclaimed in a tone that was intended to be half sarcastic, "much as there has been in Mr. Sefton's deportment since I have had the honour of his acquaintance, for which I can find neither clue nor precedent, I must confess nothing has surprised me so much as the intelligence which has just reached me."

"May I ask what that is?" said Trevor.

"Simply your denying in the most unequivocal terms a fact which must have been for a long time self-evident to you as well as to all the rest of the world."

"May I beg of you to be a little more precise; for I am quite in ignorance of what it is you mean."

"Well, then, I am at a loss to know your motive for peremptorily denying the real state of health of my wife and your patient." And as he spoke he looked furtively at Trevor, anxious to watch the effect of his own words, and yet not daring boldly to meet the glance of the other.

"I have never denied, even to Mrs. Smith herself," exclaimed Trevor, who did not even yet comprehend the allusion, "I have never denied the exceedingly precarious state of her health, although I trust there is no immediate danger."

"But you deny that she is mad—perfectly insane!" exclaimed the husband, with a forced laugh, which was meant to conceal the tremor of the mouth; a tremor which the cowardly villain could not altogether control.

Trevor started as if he had been stung; for the villainous scheme, in all its force and intricacy, flashed upon him in an instant.

"I denied it, Sir," he replied, with as much calmness as he could assume, "because there is not one atom of truth in the report. Ill in body, your lady is; ill in mind I fear she may be; but her reason has remained unshaken—undimmed—and that too through one trial, at least, which might have unnerved the bravest and strongest." And as he spoke the last words, he looked at his companion, whose eyes, however, were bent to the ground.

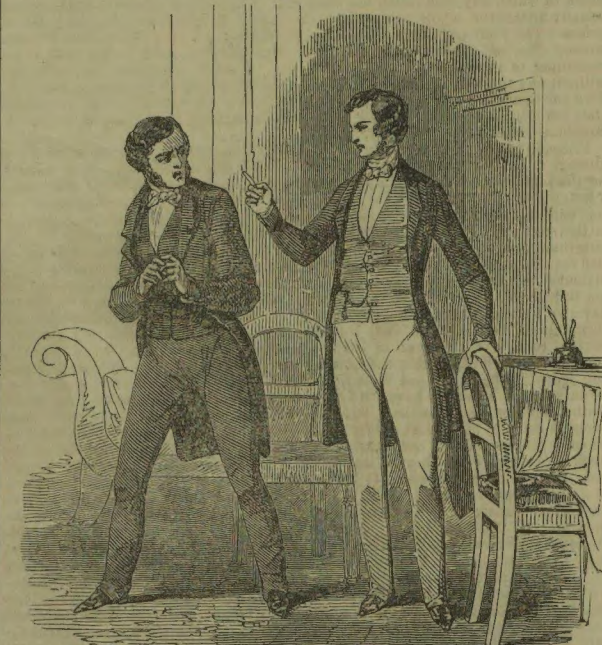
"Come, come," said Mr. Smith, appearing not to understand him, "I see how the matter stands, and after all you are quite justified in driving the best bargain you can. I confess it will not be easy to prove her insanity without your help; a help that will cost you but little trouble, and for which I am willing to pay liberally. Suppose we say three hundred a-year secured for your life, from the day I take possession of my poor wife's property under the Will made ten years ago, when she was perfectly in her senses, you know?"

"Is there to be no measure to the insults to which poverty is subjected," exclaimed Trevor, with indignation, "that you should dare to make so infamous a proposal to me! But I thank you for it in one sense, for your villany has overreached itself, and the fact of this attempt at bribery would be evidence against you, should you unhappily find more supple instruments of your wicked will."

"Sir, you are insolent."

"A conference of this kind," returned Trevor Sefton, "can scarcely be made a question of insolence or courtesy. It is sufficient, Mr. Smith—Mr. Geoffrey Smith, that I know you; that I know those antecedents of your life which you have sedulously concealed from your wife, but which, out of compassion to her feeble health and wounded affections, I have not betrayed to her."

It would have been a fearful study for a painter or an actor, to have watched the agonised and deepening expression on the countenance of the guilty man, as Trevor spoke. Though indignant at the iniquities of which he really knew, it was not till afterwards that he suspected there must be some yet more terrible secret, the memory of which had so suddenly stricken and subdued a man hardened in guilt. It is thus, indeed, that conscience is the coward-maker! Had Mr. Smith known that his desertion of Hester Clifford was the chief antecedent to which Trevor alluded, he would have laughed to scorn his threats of denunciation. But, instead of this, his cheeks became of a livid paleness; his trembling hands seemed to clasp and writhe together involuntarily; while, from his blanched lips the only words that struggled forth were, "Mercy! Mercy!"



"As you are just, so will I be merciful," replied Trevor, perceiving his advantage in an instant.

"It is to atone—to make amends, that I long for wealth," exclaimed the other.

"Atone!—make amends!—how?" began Trevor; but he wisely paused, too well content with the influence he had gained, to hazard losing it by any indiscretion. Fortunately, too, a summons from Mrs. Smith broke off the conference, and thus gave him time for reflection and decision on the line of conduct he should adopt. Lonely and companionless as he had often felt, never had he seemed so much to need some faithful friend, of whom to seek counsel, or to whom, at least, to tell the strange position in which he was placed. Oh! for the advice of the warm-hearted, but shrewd and clear-headed Dr. G—; or the counsel of his beloved mother, whose wisdom was always that which is nearest to inspiration—the wisdom of the heart; or, most desired of all, the dear sympathy of his gentle, yet firm-hearted betrothed, whose love, even in absence, was a star of hope, a light to cheer and comfort, and whose sympathy was to his own thoughts even.

"As a rich goblet to bright wine,  
Which else had sunk into the thirsty earth."

And thus, for awhile, must I leave him, and ask the reader once more, in thought, to cross the blue ocean, and watch how events were wreathing themselves in London.

(To be continued.)

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although our returns show rather a large arrival of English wheat, the number of samples of that article on sale to-day—owing to many of the cargoes having been disposed of previously to arrival—was small. All kinds continued a very ready sale, at an advance in the quotations obtained on Monday of from 1s to 2s per quarter, at which a good clearance was effected. Foreign wheat was in good request, and 1s to 2s per quarter higher. Banded grain was inquired for, yet the transactions were trifling. Although the supply of barley was small the demand ruled heavy, and the inferior kinds sold at a trifle less money. Superfine malt moved off steadily, other kinds slowly, at late rates. Oats, beans, peas, and flour were in fair request, at full prices. From America 4050 barrels of the latter have come to hand this week.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 9330; barley, 2570; oats, 3880. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; oats, —; Foreign: wheat, 430; barley, 190; oats, 4540. Flour, 2790 sacks; malt, 1440 cwt.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 49s to 50s; ditto white, 50s to 51s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 47s to 48s; ditto white, 48s to 49s; rye, 33s to 34s; grinding barley, 29s to 31s; distilling, 32s to 34s; malted ditto, 36s to 40s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s to 63s; brown ditto, 53s to 55s; Kingston and Ware, 64s to 65s; Chevalier, 65s to 66s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 26s to 27s; potato ditto, 29s to 33s; Youghal and Cork, black, 24s to 26s; ditto, white, 24s to 26s; tick beans, new, 36s to 37s; ditto old, 35s to 36s; grey peas, 37s to 39s; mangle, 38s to 42s; white, 48s to 55s; boilers, 55s to 60s, per quarter. Foreign—Free wheat, —s to —s; Danzig, red, —s to —s; ditto white, 54s to 64s per quarter.

The Seed Market.—Lined cakes are in good request, at very full prices. In all kinds of seeds only a moderate business is doing, at late rates. Lined, English, sowing, 55s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 38s 9d to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 42s. Hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 11s to 15s; white ditto, 10s to 13s. Tares, 5s 6d to 7s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £21 to £22 per last of 10 quarters. Lined cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 0s; ditto, foreign, £7 10s to £8 12s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £5 0s to £5 2s per ton. Canary, 46s to 52s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 25s to 48s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 102s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6½d to 7½d per 4½ loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 3d; barley, 36s 1d; oats, 23s 7d; rye, 33s 0d; beans, 41s 6d; peas, 40s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 49s 2d; barley, 30s 9d; oats, 23s 4d; rye, 31s 10d; beans, 40s 4d; peas, 37s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 9s 0d; barley, 2s 6d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 2s 6d; peas, 2s 6d.

Tea.—About 7000 packages were offered for public sale on Thursday, and partly found buyers, at late rates. In the private contract market very little business is doing.

Sugar.—A very active demand has been experienced for West India sugar, at an advance of from 6d to 1s per cwt. All other kinds of sugar have had an upward tendency. In refined goods, a large business is doing, at from 6½d to 6s 6d per cwt. for standard, and 6s 3d to 6s 4d for brown lumps.

Oil.—This market has a very quiet appearance, and prices rule about stationary.

Lime.—Most descriptions are firm, with comparatively little doing.

Provisions.—A better demand exists for Irish butter, at an advance of fully 1s per cwt. Carlow, landed, 93s to 97s; Clonmel, 93s to 96s; Cork, 90s to 93s; Waterford, 89s to 92s; and Limerick, 89s to 93s, per cwt. For forward shipment, several sales have been made, at high prices. Carlow having produced 92s to 97s; Limerick, 88s to 90s; and Cork, 90s to 92s per cwt. Dutch butter—the supply of which is good—moves off steadily, at full prices. The parcels are producing 94s to 98s; inferior and middling, 70s to 90s per cwt. English butter is dull, at barely late rates. The best Dorset is quoted at 100s to 102s; middling and good, 90s to 98s. Devon, 94s to 98s; and fresh, 9s to 12s per dozen. In bacon, next to nothing is doing. All other kinds of provisions are unaltered.

Per 8lb. of the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 0d.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, and prices rule firm.

Potatoes.—The best samples of potatoes are producing from £6 to £8, the inferior qualities £3 to £5 per ton, with a fair demand.

Coals (Friday).—West Hartley, 15s 9d; Bell and Brown, 16s 6d; Eden Main, 16s 6d; Belmont, 17s; Adelaide, 17s 3d; and Tees, 17s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Although the supply of new hops is very extensive and of fine quality, there is an increased amount of business doing; yet we can notice no actual improvement in the quotations. The duty is backed at from £210,000 to £220,000. New Sussex pockets, £3 15s to £4 5s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 2s to £4 12s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 14s to £5 6s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts on offer, to-day, being large, and the attendance of buyers small, the beef trade was very dull, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lb. There were in the market 230 oxen and cows, 300 sheep, and 22 calves from Holland, together with 75 oxen from Spain—the latter of which sold at from £12 to £18 per head. A vessel arrived in the river this morning, from Harlingen, with 150 beasts on board—75 of which were smothered on their passage. With sheep, we were scantily supplied; yet the mutton trade was inactive, at Monday's prices. In lambs, exceedingly little was doing, and the currencies suffered an abatement of from 2d to 4d per 8lb. Calves and pigs—the numbers of which were good—moved off slowly, at late rates. Milch cows produced from £16 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. of the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 0d.

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Per



(From our City Correspondent.)

**SATURDAY MORNING.**—Consols were a shade lower yesterday, quoting, at the close, 95½ for Money, and 95½ for time. Mexican was rather flatter, quoting 24½ for Account. Spanish was also a point lower. The Share Market was dull, without much business doing.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22.

Phillips Shore Alfred, youngest daughter to the late Mr. A. Shore, of Providence.

DEATHS.

At Brook-grove, William Hoare, Esq.—At Michael's-grove-lodge, Brompton, Elizabeth, wife of J. R. Planché, Esq.—At Bay-water-lanrace, Dulkei, Ellen, wife of Richard Scott, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Colonel Nassau.—On the 7th of July, of cholera, at Kinnacree, Scinde, Captain John Moore Napier, of the 62nd Regiment, nephew and Military Secretary to Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., aged 39.—At Geneva, Eustace Arkwright, Esq., fourth son of Robert Arkwright, Esq.—At the residence of the late Admiral Lord Charles Russell, Rear-Admiral Sir William Ogilvy, Bart.—At Broadstairs, Emily Cecil, second daughter of the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Anson.—At Brighton, Frederica Louisa, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Baring.—On the 22nd inst., aged 73, Lieutenant-Colonel William Jones, Esquerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.—On the 22d of June, 1842, at the residence of her mother, Amelia Agnew, the only daughter of Major Bunley, 14thancers, and twenty-five weeks.

**EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP—Pink and Sky FRENCH SATINS** and White **POU DE SOIES**, for Evening and Dinner Dresses, at **HALF PRICE**.—**KING and SHEATH** will show, on **MONDAY MORNING NEXT**, at 10 o'clock, 200 Yards of Sky French Satins, at 2s. 6d. per yard; 3500 Yards of Pink and Sky French Satins, at 3s. 9d. per yard—the richest goods manufactured, and usually sold at 7s. 9d.; 250 Yards of rich White French Pou de Soie, at 3s. 9d.; and 100 Yards of Black Lyons Velvets at 8s. 9d. and 10s. 6d. per yard. These Goods are the Stock of a French Manufacturer, and have been consigned to King and Sheath for immediate sale, at an immense loss.—K. & S. will send Patterns (free of expense) to any of their customers and friends who may be at present in the country.—Address, **KING and SHEATH**, 264, Regent-street.

\* \* \* All other "KALYDORS" are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!  
 The genuine is sold by the Proprietors at 29, HATTON-GARDEN, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

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**BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.** New-road, London.—  
 I HAVE OF LATE RECEIVED COMPLAINT BY MORISON'S PILLS, THE  
 VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.—Elizabeth Arden, aged 32 years, residing in  
 Guinea-street, Exeter, cured of a complaint of the head and stomach of five years' standing.  
 Cured in less than six weeks, by Morison's Pills; and she has now feelings of real health.

MR. MOSES and SON, Agents, Woolen-drapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiery, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, regret to advise that the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the said company, for the purpose of electing a new Board, will be held on **THURSDAY, the 10th inst.**, at 10 o'clock, at the Chamber of Commerce, No. 10, Abchurch Lane, in the City of London. It is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and, for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine clothing, and a complete satisfaction, call at or send to the Minorities or Aldgate, and you will visit the Church, City, London.

**NOTICE.**—The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 84, Aldgate.—No business transacted at this time of the year. Right of evening till about Saturday evening.

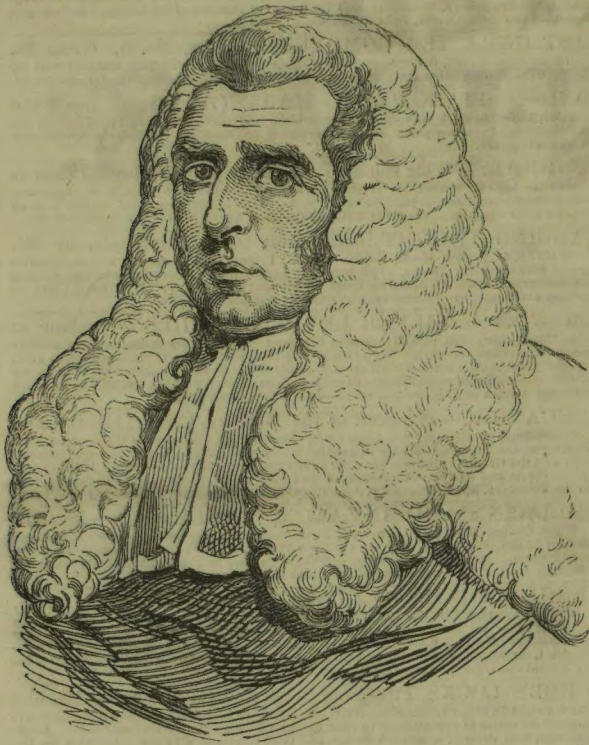
**RESUMED till twelve o'clock.**

**OBSERVE.**—This Establishment **WILL BE CLOSED on TUESDAY EVENING**, at a Quarter to 10 o'clock.



## THE LATE MR. JUSTICE WILLIAMS.

SIR JOHN WILLIAMS, Knight, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, was the scion of a respectable Merionethshire family.



THE LATE MR. JUSTICE WILLIAMS.

His father was Rector of a parish in that county, and also Vicar of Bunbury, in Cheshire. He was himself born at Bunbury; and, after receiving the early part of his education at the Manchester Grammar School, he went to Cambridge in 1794, and there obtained much distinction, and finally a Fellowship. Mr. Williams was called to the bar in 1804, and went the Northern Circuit. He soon obtained a very respectable amount of business. His progress, however, was more sure than rapid. His chief qualities were his great discretion in the conduct of a cause, and his astonishing powers of cross-examination. The most conspicuous case in which Mr. Williams was ever engaged was the famous "trial" of Queen Caroline. Mr. Williams was one of her Majesty's advocates, and his matchless skill in cross-examining Theodore Majocchi widely established his fame. After this, his practice increased, and in 1822 he became member of Parliament for Lincoln. In politics Mr. Williams was a Whig; he was principally distinguished in the House of Commons as co-operating with Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor in denouncing the abuses of the Court of Chancery. Mr. Williams received a silk gown in 1827, and soon after the accession of William IV. was appointed Attorney-General to that Monarch's consort. In 1834 he became one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and after sitting there during one term, was made a Justice of the Court of King's Bench during the rest of his life. He was knighted also in 1834.

It is well known that Sir John Williams appeared to considerable advantage in criminal cases, and that, in every trial before him, he laboured unceasingly to reconcile his strong sense of justice with his, perhaps, still stronger feelings of mercy.

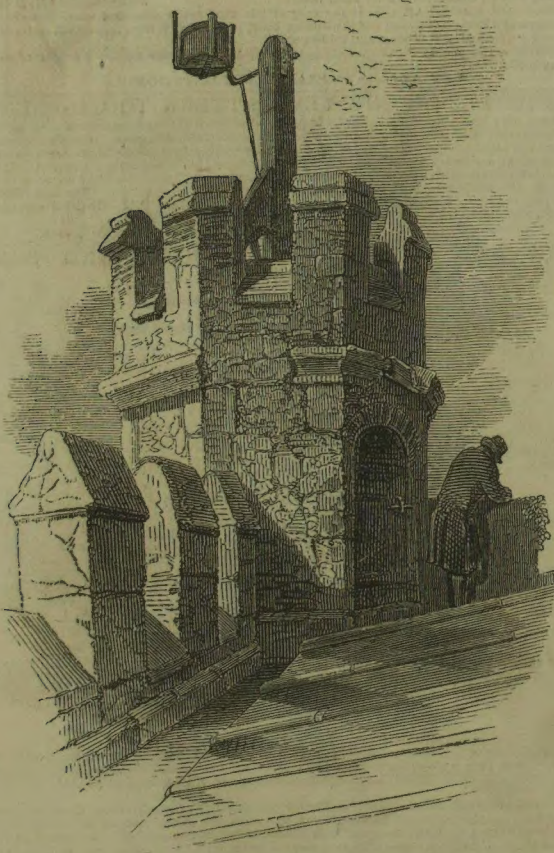
Sir John Williams died at his seat, Livermore Park, near Bury, in Suffolk, on the 14th inst., his age being at the time about 70; the learned Judge had been for some weeks unwell, but not apparently seriously so; his death occurred suddenly, and without a struggle. Able men may have sat on the English Bench, but few have been more well-intentioned, or more sincerely good, than this lamented Judge. It is generally reported that Sir John Williams is to have an eminent successor in his office—Mr. Sergeant Talfourd; a great name, truly.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## BEACON ON HADLEY CHURCH.

THE manor of Hadley, or Monken Hadley, formerly belonged to the family of Mandeville, and was included in the grant made by Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, to the Abbey of Walden, by name of the Hermitage of Hadley; and all its appurtenances, together with the right of common pasture in the chase (Enfield) within which the Hermitage was situated.

The name is derived from the Saxon, Head Leagh, signifying an elevated situation. The village lies on the east side of the Great North Road, about eleven miles from London, and adjoining Chipping Barnet. The parish Church, dedi-



THE HADLEY BEACON.

cated to St. Mary, consists of a chancel and nave, with aisles and transepts. It contains several monuments, and a few brasses; the latter, however, are of a late date, and not important. Among the former are the monuments of Roger Carew, Esq., on the east wall of the chancel; and of Roger Wilbraham, Knight, Solicitor-General in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, and afterwards Master-General of

the Court of Requests during the time of James I. This last monument was the work of Nicholas Stone.

The windows contain some remains of painted glass, a portion of which displays the canting or punning cognizance of the Goodere family, which flourished at Hadley for several generations previous to 1600. It represents a plough with a large ear of wheat in its bill, with the explanatory word "Goodere," so as to render this subtle device plain even to ordinary understandings. The same device occurs on a pillar of the south transept, where it commemorates the beneficence of one of the Gooderes, who rebuilt part of the Church.

The Tower is of flint, with stone quoins. On the front appears the date 1494, accompanied with the device of a rose and a wing—the cognizance, it has been supposed, either of the Abbey, or one of the Priors of Walden. At the top of the Tower, placed upon a turret, is an iron Beacon, such as were formerly used for the purpose of alarming the country in time of danger or invasion; but in the present instance it was probably intended as a guide to the traveller journeying over the waste of Gladsmeere heath, the former name of Finchley Common. The Beacon performed this duty for the last time when the troops under William of Cumberland marched that way, in 1745, to Culloden. It was blown down by a high wind on the 1st of January, 1779, after which it was repaired and set up again. This specimen of the old pitch-pot, or fire-pan, is considered to be the only one of the kind now in existence.

On Gladsmeere Heath was fought the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in the year 1471, in which the great Earl of Warwick was slain; and Hadley Church is reported to have been founded by Edward IV., on the site of the old hermitage, in intercession for the souls of the slain. An obelisk at the junction of the Hatfield and St. Alban's roads, indicates the spot where Warwick fell. It was erected, 1740, by Sir Jeremy Sambrook, Bart., in commemoration of that event.

## TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.

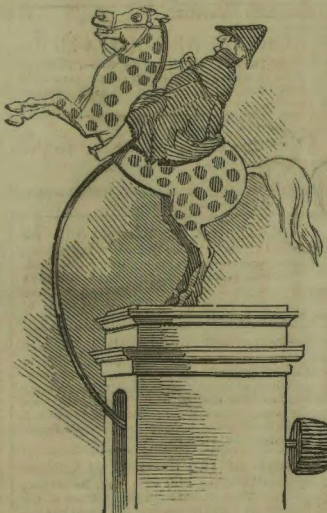
BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. XIII.

## A PRECEDENT FOR THE STATUE.

It has certainly struck us as something very remarkable, that, amongst all that has been said for and against the intended position of the Wellington Statue, the most natural and best known precedent of an equestrian figure over an arch has been entirely overlooked. We hasten to be the first to lay it before the readers of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS; premising, also, that, whilst it gives a precedent, it also suggests an improvement, in the contemplated position of the Statue.

The idea struck us during an attempt made the other evening to force a passage through that region of shops turned inside out—of aspiring cornets à piston, apocryphal post-horns, and sentimental accordions—the Lowther Arcade. Having been nearly impaled upon some enormous hair pins, and knocked through the middle of a pile of glass candlesticks and cornucopias, and pushed into a bushel of crockery egg-cups and china jars (well denominated, from their treacherous position, "For Spills"); having twice been seated, against our will, upon some cruets and flower stands, and once impelled completely through an



unfolded piece of architectural paper-hanging, as the riders at the Circus go through a hoop of tissue—after all this, we paused to take breath in the refuge of a doorway; and there, close by our side, we saw the precedent alluded to, in the shape of a rider, something between a dragon and a jockey, poised on an arch, on which his horse's hind feet alone rested, by a crooked wire and a bullet. He was kept in his place by some great philosophical fact connected with gravity, which, whilst it preserved his, almost up-set ours, so comical was his motion—always struggling and striving, yet never getting on—a Vanderdecken on a hobby horse.

The toy was by no means a new one. We remember it as Frederick of Prussia, with a moveable balanced sword-arm and fore-legs, when we could almost have got inside our own Noah's Ark. Sometimes it was a Harlequin—who is generally associated, in the minds of toy-makers, with rocking-horses; we know not why; sometimes it was a species of Horse Grenadier: sometimes Buona-

parte; but always at full gallop. Here then, was a hint for Mr. Wyatt: a precedent and a diverting application of it.

We would have the statue set up as above—a little alteration of the fore-legs will do it—looking towards Hyde Park. The metal arc, and the counter-weight, might be appropriately cast from cannon taken in the wars over which the Duke presided; and the least wind, if the whole were properly poised, would be sufficient to put the figure in motion. It would then become a wonder of the metropolis—a rival to the Logan stone of Cornwall, and a triumph of British ingenuity, shown in the application of the humblest playthings of the nursery to the highest purposes of art.

## LAYS OF THE LINE.

THE LONDON AND RAMSGATE PASSENGER.

AIR—Woman.

Shall I, wasting in despair,  
Cry, because they've raised the fare?  
Shall the terms my journey bar,  
Whilst the boats much cheaper are?  
Be they swifter than the day  
In the latter end of May,  
If the price I can't afford,  
I'll the steamer get aboard.

Shall the railway's Chairman make  
Me a bankrupt for his sake?  
Or on his line go down,  
When the cabin's but a crown?

Be it brighter, steamer than  
A new baked-potato can,  
If its price won't do for me,  
What care I how bright it be

If it drop again its fare,  
I will never more despair;  
For a cheap ride, even, I  
On the Eastern Line would die:  
If its trips be dear and slow,  
I will scorn and let it go;  
For if its fares ain't made for me,  
What care I for whom they be.

## THE BATHING AT THE SEA-SIDE.

We have received the following touching letter from an ingenious Correspondent:—

"Sir—Whilst the newspapers are occupying themselves with animadversions upon the proceedings of those outside the bathing-machines, perhaps you will kindly draw the attention of the humane public to the sufferings of those within.

Everybody knows the horror of that dreadful journey made down a beach in a bathing-machine. The perfect uncertainty as to where you are being carried; the bumping of the pincushion rivaling that of your own heart; the treacherous nature of your powers of keeping on your legs; the lashing of the ocean when you get down to it; and, above all, that invariable discomfort which always affects the boldest

minds before jumping into cold water—all these things are bad enough in themselves. But now, such is the rush to the sea-side, that the owners of the machines hurry their customers in a manner leading to the most frightful results. At high water you are let down a steep hill of shingles in a reckless manner, that

knocks you off your feet before you have begun to undress, and entirely maims you for the morning. And at low water you are run out miles from shore, with such insecure latches to the doors—as huge and weak as that celebrated one which the robber moves in 'The Wreck Ashore'—an appropriate name, by the way—that the first sea forces them open, bursts right through the crazy tenement, and washes you out you high, but not dry, on the beach.

Pray, exert your influence to stop these barbarities; let the 'reckless driving' apply equally to bathing-machines as to cabs and omnibuses, and oblige  
"Your humble servant,  
"TRITON."



## CHARADE—THE NINTH.

It was an old ancestral park, and shaded o'er with trees,  
That nobly reared their heads, or bowed to kiss the passing breeze;  
And rabbits on the uplands fed, and sheep upon the leas:

And often in the days gone by, high in the welkin borne,  
My First provoked the hunter's cry, and woke his ringing horn,  
As wide and far the echoes spread all in the sunny morn.

It was a new and handsome street, with pavements fair and wide;  
And gorgeous shops, all glass and gold, were ranged on either side;  
On which, from morn till night flow'd on the fashionable tide:

And there again My First was seen, in marvellous array,  
And on its beaten promenade he pass'd the livelong day,  
Until "the World" deserted it, when he too went away.

His fortunes turned; time brought about a change on which he never reckon'd.  
He found the learning he had scorn'd was better valued than My Second.  
Not fit for anything—he did what others do—he went to sea;

And read and studied till he found My Second once more on his lee.  
'Twas England; and he leapt on shore—Southampton was the welcome station—  
But found the town was running o'er with members of the Association.

One he heard who told the wonders of the young chaotic world,  
Spoke of mightiest volcanoes to the depths of vallies hurl'd;  
Showed the prints of giant footsteps—marks of some forgotten race—  
Which the shocks of past convulsions were not able to efface.

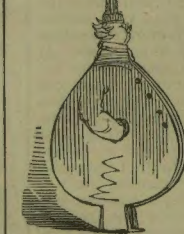
Now he spoke of fish tremendous, now of some huge reptile's might;  
Now portrayed the Mastodon, and now the coiled  
Ammonite.

Told him what St. Cuthbert plays with, when he sits  
And toils to frame,  
What Sir Walter Scott has called "the sea-born  
beads that bear his name."

Great he was in "old red sandstone," greater still in  
"London clay,"  
Talk'd of fossil bones and "lias" as the things of  
every day.

Who he was, from what he spoke of, by this time you  
ought to know;  
If you don't, MY FIRST and SECOND you must join  
MY WHOLE to show.

As an apt pendant to the above charade, connected  
with the late meeting of the British Association, we  
subjoin a portrait, omitted in our series last week,  
of the gentleman who proposed to do so much by  
filling vessels with air, but had not quite made up  
his mind how to set about it. The theory had much  
of the puff in it, hence the applicability of the like-  
ness.

PORTRAIT OF THE AIRY  
PROFESSOR; BUT NOT PRO-  
FESSOR AIRY.

## OUR DRAMATIC GALLERY.

We have not been very successful in getting a Portrait of Mr. Macready as Othello. We despatched our artist, before alluded to, to the Theatre, on Monday, for that purpose, but the following is the only illustration he could obtain of a



VIEW OF MR. MACREADY AT THE SURREY.

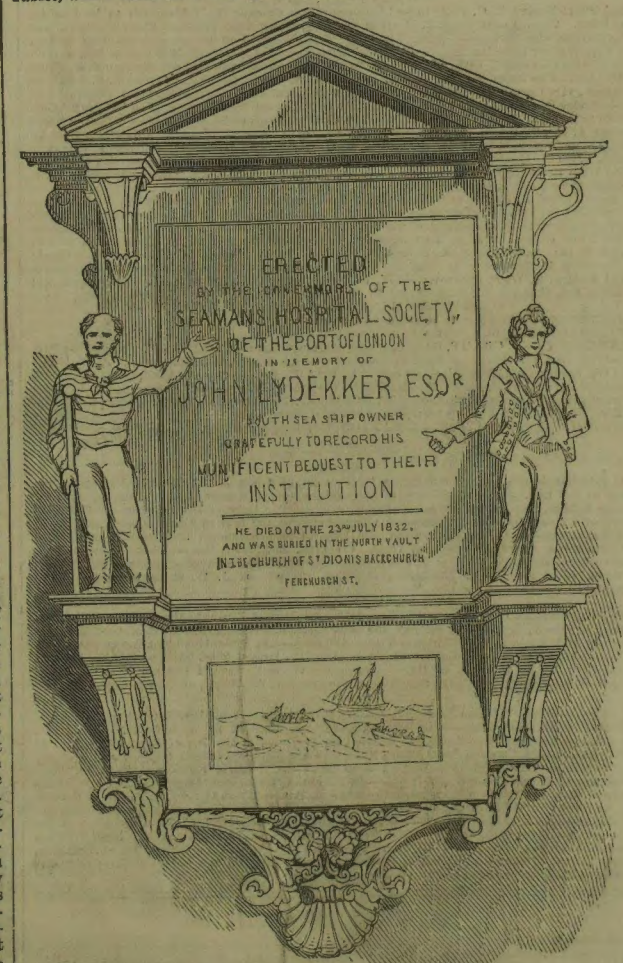
## ANSWER TO CHARADE THE EIGHTH.

1. Heat. 2. Her. 3. HEATHER.

## MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. LYDEKKER, AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

SOME years since, Mr. Lydekker, the eminent South Sea shipowner, bequeathed to the Seamen's Hospital Society the large sum of £68,000; and, to commemorate this munificent bequest, a neat marble Memorial has just been placed in the lobby of Lloyd's Rooms, at the Royal Exchange. It consists of a Tablet, surmounted by a bold pediment on Italian trusses; flanked by two seamen, one with a fractured arm, and the other leaning on a crutch. The Tablet rests on a cornice, beneath which, in a panel, is sculptured a scene from the Southern Whale Fishery; the base being a shell and some cleverly-executed foliage. The artists of the work are Mr. J. J. Sanders, sculptor; and Mr. Tite, architect.

As such an example of munificence cannot be too widely known in the mercantile world, there was a formal opening of the Memorial on the 14th inst., in the presence of the Lord Mayor; Alderman Gibbs; R. L. Jones, Esq.; the Committee of Lloyd's; Charles Francis, Esq., Vice-President of the Seamen's Hospital; Captain Sir H. Hart, R.N.; Captain Navine; T. Warden, Esq.; O. Ommanney, Esq.; R. A. Gray, Esq., and other Members of the Committee of the Hospital. The whole party being assembled, the covering was withdrawn from the Tablet, which bears the following inscription:—



## MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. LYDEKKER.

"Erected by the Governors of the Seamen's Hospital Society of the Port of London, in memory of JOHN LYDEKKER, Esq., South Sea Shipowner, gratefully to record his munificent bequest to that Institution. He died on the 23rd July, 1832, and was buried in the north vault in St. Dionis Backchurch, Fenchurch-street."

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